THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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MRS. CATT ANSWERS GOVERNOR MILLER

At the New York State Convention Mrs. Catt made reply to Gov. Miller's attack on the League. Lack of space permits only a short excerpt from her stirring speech.

"While it is truth that this is a government by parties, it is not the whole truth. Parties administer government, but evolution is compelled by groups. I can recall no really important change in our institutions which has been brought about by party initiative and I can think of no policy more certainly destructive of normal progress than the dissolution of those organizations which are promoting measures of reform. As a matter of historical fact every great act of any political party has been brought about by group action.

"The facts are that no party adopts an idea until that idea is supported by sufficient sentiment to indicate that the party will lose votes unless it takes it up or because the idea promises additional votes. In so doing parties merely obey the law of self preservation. Whoever fails to recognize that behind the parties are the people; and that among them independent groups are at all times educating, agitating, arguing, contending, urging, appealing for their various causes, has missed the determining factor in governments by the people. Those ideas swell and grow and press for recognition and parties give heed when they can evade action no longer.

"The League of Women Voters aspires to be a part of the big majorities which administer our government, and at the same time, it wishes to be one of the minorities which agitates and educates and shapes ideas today which the majority will adopt tomorrow.

"Women to whom party loyalty is a superstition and a fetish will not be able to hold both aims; they will be partisans only. Women who fail to see good in parties because they know much they cannot admire, will be Leaguers only, but the majority will possess the vision to work with their party majority and with the League minority without confusion of thought or act.

"If there is any one thing to which our Republic is more sacredly pledged than to another, it is to free thought, free speech, freedom of organization, and freedom of political action. These are and ever have been the four corner stones of our boasted American liberty. Yet a group acting under these guarantees is called a menace. It will indeed be a menace to our institutions when any one of these rights is denied.

"There have been and are groups which are menaces to liberty, but they are not those who are aiming to improve civilization.

"The League of Women Voters should go forward fearlessly until it knows for itself that its job is done.

"The real source of hostility seems to be the fear that women may develop the habit of thinking things through; and that in consequence they might continue to act in a manner inconvenient to party managers. Therefore the new philosophy is being preached rather strenuously that voters should get inside one or the other dominant party and practice obedience.

"Disraeli once said: "England is not governed by logic, it is governed by Parliament." If the program now advocated can be established some great American may say, "The United States is not governed by logic, but by parties."

"It is not so long since these two great parties were vying in Legislative halls in eloquent declarations that women really did not know enough to vote, they now seem fairly well scared because women know so much." C. C. C.

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Two years ago at the National Suffrage Convention in St. Louis, Indiana had the third largest delegation, being surpassed only by New York and the home state, Missouri. Last year in Chicago, we were second, only Illinois having more delegates present. This year we cannot have the most complete delegation because at least two states, Missouri and Minnesota, have already filled the place of every delegate and alternate permitted them, but we can at least have Indiana's a one hundred percent delegation also and should have in addition a large number of interested visitors from the Hoosier State.

At our Regional meetings I am always so proud of Indiana, when the reports are made, because she is listed as one of the banner states along with Missouri and Minnesota, both of which have been organized as Leagues of Women Voters nearly a year longer than Indiana. We have made a splendid record for ourselves; we have an opportunity to play a big part in influence and numbers at this Cleveland Convention April 11 to 16.

Let us maintain our prestige by a large delegation representative of the very best that our State League has to offer.

MARIE STUART EDWARDS.

DO YOU WANT BETTER MOVIES?

The question implies that perhaps most communities are not having in the picture theaters the best films, regarded from the viewpoint of their educational or moral influence.

In Indiana, as in many other states, citizens are awakening to the danger of undesirable as well as to the value of good films and an effort is being made to control the picture theater or at least regulate it by legislation. That legislation is deemed necessary gives evidence that conditions exist that are not satisfactory to the citizens in general. That the conditions are not what they should be and that the producers themselves admit the films produced are in some measure questionable in their influence, lends a hopeful color to the accomplishment of better pictures without bitterness.

William A. Brady, one of the largest film producers, recently sounded a warning to all producers in stating that "within five years what happened to the liquor interests will happen to the pictures unless the present movement is combated." Benjamin B. Hampton, another film producer appeals to his associates "to earn the good will of the public and ward off possible and probable disaster." Mr. Hampton said further:

"When a reform movement is directed against an industry, history proves that the industry can save itself only by cleaning itself of the elements that give offense and then getting public opinion on its side. * * * The picture industry will be advised unwisely if it fails to heed the warnings that are coming to it from every side. * * * Public opinion can be won to our side, but not unless we come into the open and place ourselves definitely and positively on the side of decency and cleanliness. We must pledge ourselves to conduct our business so every member of the family is safe in every picture theater in the land."

If the leading producers recognize the dangers confronting them in the matter of public opinion, and heed the advice of such influential producers as Mr. Brady and Mr. Hampton, it is likely that the public and the producers can co-operate in a manner that will make legal interference unnecessary.

There are many objections to State censorship and it should be undertaken only as a last resort. Many feel that a concerted expression of the public of a desire for better pictures will meet with ready response on the part of the theater managers and producers, but unless the film managers and producers take immediate steps to heed the warnings of the public and make a thorough housecleaning, censorship and regulation by legislation will be inevitable.

Have you asked your local manager for better pictures? Put yourself in his place. He wants to give the public what it wants and if he is not doing it, isn't it up to you to let him know? That there is danger especially to the minds of the

youth cannot be disputed in view of the results of a survey recently made in our own State.

"Thirty-one theaters were visited. Robberies, gunplay and crime depicted at twenty-five; scenes 'violating the sacredness and beauty of the marriage relations' at fifteen; scenes ridiculing ministers, reformers and church people at eight; scenes that were thought to show disrespect for the constitution of the United States at eighteen; 'scenes threatening loss of efficiency and the waste of school funds' at fourteen; 'the eternal triangle' at seven."

LEAGUE NEWS

New Leagues were organized at Culver on January 6th and at North Vernon January 28th. Mrs. Beardsley spoke to the Culver League on Thursday, February 3rd and reports fine spirit and interest there.

Mrs. Marcus Sontag of Evansville was elected Director at Large to succeed Mrs. B. F. Rose at the Directors meeting February 1st.

Mrs. Walter Bulleit has resigned as Chairman of the 3rd District and as yet her successor has not been found. The resignation of Mrs. Bulleit was accepted with much regret.

The Miami County League, Mrs. J. W. Bossard Chairman, is carrying out an interesting series of programs in Peru. Meetings are held in each precinct to discuss civic government. Councilmen are addressing the meetings held in their own precinct. Great interest has been manifested thus far and the meetings will be continued through March and April.

The Bloomington League is holding weekly meetings for the discussion and study of State and National Legislation.

The Elkhart League is fast becoming a dispenser of real community service. In addition to its Child Welfare Station, it is putting on a series of thirteen lectures on "Applied Current Events" and the latest venture is a matron's gymnasium and swimming class. This diversity of program permits every woman to find a place of personal interest within the League's activities. The gym and swimming classes are held twice a week at the Elks' Temple.

The Terre Haute League is the originator of many league festivities of a unique character. Their latest stunt was an old fashioned dinner. Old fashioned in the sense that you got the old time bountiful menu at the old time moderate price. Even at that Miss Hammerstein confides that it was done on the "Ponzi method of frenzied finance" and that the proceeds will find their way to the State treasury soon. Mrs. Edwards gave a splendid, inspirational speech after the dinner.

If your League is interested in the showing of the "When Women Work" film do not fail to make arrangements for it immediately through Mrs. Cox, Room 416 Capitol Building, Indianapolis.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, National Chairman is to speak in Terre Haute, South Bend, Elkhart and other Indiana cities during March. There are a few dates still open, write us if you want one.

The West Creek Township League at Lowell, Lake County is 100% efficient, it has complied with every request or instruction from headquarters, paid its dues and is also one of the few Leagues in the State to raise its portion of the Anna Shaw Memorial Fund. We have some very fine small town and rural Leagues in the State which refute the idea that small Leagues cannot function as successfully as those in larger places.

Lafayette was the first in the State to arrange for the Government Industrial Film, "When Women Work," and it has since been shown in Indianapolis, Peru, Elkhart and Anderson. The pictures are clear, interesting and effective. Its lesson is in story form which makes the appeal strong.

Evansville League had a booth at the "Community Fair" held all of last week in the City Coliseum. The Evansville League is co-operating with the District Chairman, Mrs. Kiefner in the organization of leagues in the nearby towns. Recent trips have been made to New Harmony, Mount Vernon, Princeton and Stewartsville.

Keep in mind the Convention dates. The National Convention to be held in Cleveland, April 11 to 16, and our own State Convention to be held in Indianapolis, May 4th, 5th and 6th.

Do not fail to send for publication in The Woman Voter any news of your League's activities.

Valparaiso sent twenty-six subscriptions to The Woman Voter, the list including every officer and committee chairman. "Go thou and do likewise."

IN OTHER STATES

Pennsylvania and Minnesota report practically every county organized. They have followed the county unit plan and employed experienced field experts to do the work.

Missouri considers the local league unit the best form of organization and has over two hundred strong league units doing splendid co-operative work.

The southern states are almost startling in their avidity for advancement in citizenship and legislation. South Carolina has been organized only five months but has a membership of 15,000 with forty-six counties at least partially organized.

Arkansas has thirty-five strong leagues, great interest and unfailing devotion. Mrs. Cotnam says, "we are bankrupt but hopeful."

We are receiving printed bulletins or papers similar to our own from several states and appreciating them greatly. The Spotlight comes from Missouri. Naturally Missouri would have a spot light in order "to be shown." The Headquarters Bulletin comes from Ohio and brings encouragement to her western neighbor. The Woman Voter of Minnesoea brings challenge from the northwest. This exchange of news and plans is helpful to all.

Nebraska sent its presidential elector votes to Washington by two women messengers by airplane.

STILL IN THE RING

Governor Miller at the New York State Convention of the League of Women Voters threw his hat in the ring with the feminine millinery of the League's leaders and after the fusillade of bombastic criticism and denunciation resulting therefrom had ceased to reverberate most of the millinery remained intact and only fragments were left of the Governor's hat.

The press in New York State and throughout the country has given widespread publicity to the Governor's attack, but much of the publicity does not redound favorably to Governor Miller.

Governor Miller's points were:

1. No group of voters has the right to organize outside a political party.
2. Any organization which seeks to exert political power is a menace to our institutions.
3. Citizens have a legal right to organize a minority party when they differ from majority parties, but using the prohibition party as the only example," such parties avail little or nothing.
4. This is and must be a two party government and every voter should get into one or the other and stay there patiently waiting until his party gets ready to do the things he most wants.
5. The bill for abolishing night work for industrial women was condemned. (This bill proposed by organized working women and supported by the N. Y. League of Women Voters).
6. The program of legislation supposed to be supported by the League of Women Voters was condemned in toto.

Because the women voters in many states who have organized as Leagues of Women Voters are meeting locally practically the same hostile misunderstandings it seems worth while to give space to the following comments of the New York Press on the points at issue.

"If any organization which seeks to exert political power is a menace to our institutions unless it takes on the form of a political party, then many menaces unblushingly stalk about."

"There are bar associations, the chambers of commerce, the vast array of civic societies and voters leagues and labor unions—all of these exert political power."

"Governor Miller is too little a loose thinker to uphold seriously the proposition he announced. Seemingly the only rational interpretation of his declaration is that he spoke without mature consideration."—New York Tribune (Republican).

"To tell these women that their Association is a menace to American Institutions, is strong language. More than that it is not true. If it were true then there are tens of thousands of Men's Associations in this country that are a menace to American institutions and **Governor Miller belongs to some of them.** * * * The Governor's assertion won't hold water. It would wipe out every political organization, but the Republican and the Democratic Parties. It would make pariahs and political outcasts of the millions of independent voters in the country. Governor Miller tells the women that they must belong to either the Republican or the Democratic party. Nonsense. If this were in effect before 1856 there never would have been any Republican party and Abraham Lincoln would never have been president of the United States."—Times Union (Democratic) Albany.

"But if the League of Women Voters is a menace, what of similar countless organizations in the State and Country? Are the Citizens Union and the City Club in this town a menace? Is the Union League Club a menace? Are the manufacturers associations and the chambers of commerce and the rotary clubs a menace? Governor Miller has laid down the astonishing dictum that American citizens in the pursuit of political ideals are restricted to individual action within the political parties. He overlooks the fact that by the spirit of our institutions no common action is a menace which is carried on in the open for stated purposes and without violence. He seemingly fails to recognize that such open agitation is precisely the safeguard against the play of secret influences in our political life: that public agitation is the enemy of the lobby."—The New York Evening Post (Independent).

"Of course organizations like the Women's League are a thorn in the side of men in power. **That very fact is justification for their existence. If it were not for organizations like this, officialdom would die of complacency and moss would cover over the path of progress.** The agitator, the reformer may be considered a nuisance by those in life's soft places but all the advancements of mankind have come through their knockings and their carpings. The practicalist has the stolidity of arithmetic behind him, but arithmetic changes not while humanity does. That is why the dreamer, the poet, the humanist, frees men from the fetters of custom and liberates the law books from the rule of the grave. That is the difference between people who look at our political and social problems through legalistic eyes like Governor Miller, and people who have the viewpoint akin to that of the League of Women Voters. **Governor Miller and the legalists would rule us from the grave of tradition—the members of the Woman's League and those who think like them would rule us through thought that is a child of the living present.** There is truth in Governor Miller's statement that the influence of non-partisan minorities has been pernicious. But the most active and pernicious of minorities in the lobbies at Albany and Washington are working tooth and nail to kill the measures which the League of Women Voters favor. When the lobbyists of corporate interests are no longer to be found in our capitals it will be time to take seriously the argument that non-partisan groups should drop their efforts toward just and humane regulations."—N. Y. Globe.

LEGISLATION

The Child Employment and School Attendance Bill introduced to the House by Representative Harris of Lake County is listed as House Bill 274, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee "A."

The Eight Hour Day Bill for Women in Industry was introduced in the Senate by Senator Ratts, is listed as Senate Bill 201 and referred to the Committee on Labor.

The Eight-Hour-Day or Forty-eight-Hour-Week Bill is available in its full text on application, but the following synopsis gives its most salient points. The Bill provides "that no female shall be employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, or factory, or laundry, or hotel, or restaurant, or telephone or telegraph establishment, or by any person, firm or corporation engaged in any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier, or in any public institution or hospital, incorporated or unincorporated in this State, more than nine hours during any one day or more than forty-eight hours during any one week. That no female shall be employed in any capacity for manufacturing purposes between ten o'clock at night and six o'clock a. m."

Employers violating the above are subject to a fine of not less than $25.00 or more than $100.00 for each offense.

The State Industrial Board is charged with the enforcement of the provisions of the bill.

A public hearing by the Legislature will be given this bill on Thursday, February 10th.

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1921 CALL 1921

To the Second Annual Convention of The National League of Women Voters

THE League calls its State Auxiliaries through their elected delegates to meet in convention at Cleveland—Statler Hotel—April 11th to 16th, inclusive.

A dream has come true. Equality of suffrage is a fact. It is the result of a crusade, an exalting and holy crusade. The world has seen none more wonderful. We shall have need again and again to draw on this example of tireless effort and high courage bequeathed to us.

Hear the call to the second convention of a functioning League of Women Voters. We meet to celebrate the close of our first and successful year, and to plan with broad vision and renewed energy for the months ahead.

We have not wasted our year. The League now stands organized in every State in the Union. The woman voter has already proved herself an earnest and selfless worker.

By faith we have won the fight for suffrage. By belief in the efficacy of the ballot and the value of good citizenship, we have come thus far. Let us know no pause. From the whole stock of our several experiences and combined wisdom, let us lay our plans more effectively for the future.

Heed the call! The League is established. The League has power. How best shall we use this power to become a vital and helpful force in our country? How best continue in the work of educating a conscientious, well informed electorate?

Answer the call! Send a delegate from every congressional district in the United States of America.

Board of Directors of The National League of Women Voters

MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK, Chairman

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A MAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

Mere man will not give up without a struggle the feeling of superiority over woman granted him by centuries of false education. The woman must establish herself in her new position of equality with man, by proofs of ability, rather than statements of theories. Intensely jealous of any invasion of his rights as protector and dictator mere man resents to the utmost the appearance in every direction of mere woman.

This resentment is manifested in a desire to point out to woman the error of her ways in presuming to instill her ideas and ideals into the affairs of state. Therefore it is up to the woman to safeguard her position by investigating thoroughly the foundational points of every question before taking a positive stand.

A criticism most frequently heard in legislative centers about the activity of the women in politics, is that she is swayed by sentiment rather than reason. There is also a feeling that a more careful investigation should be made into every section of proposed legislation, so frequently endorsed by careless voters in club and association meetings, without a correct understanding of the principles involved.

At a recent meeting of a leading woman's organization in one of our larger Indiana cities, one hundred women were present. The discussion concerned proposed legislation of particular interest to women. A certain bill was brought to their attention; at the request of the chairman a roll call showed that only seventeen out of the one hundred present had either read the bill or heard it read.

Organized propoganda has found in meetings of women's organizations and clubs, a most prolific soil for the sowing of false information and has made successful attempts to play upon the emotions in order to secure the passage of resolutions for the endorsement of measures which would ultimately defeat the very ideals for which these organizations stand sponsor.

—A Mere Man.

"We demand the enactment of a law providing for an eight hour day for women in industry as wage earners."—From the Democratic State Platform, section on labor, adopted by Democratic State Convention May 20th, 1920.

THE ANNA HOWARD SHAW MEMORIAL

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw devoted almost fifty years of her life to blazing the way for women to political liberty and civic freedom.

As a tribute to her memory and to carry on her life's work for women a memorial fund of $500,000 is being raised to establish a Foundation in Political Science at Bryn Mawr College and a Foundation in Preventive Medicine at the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

The National Memorial Committee determined certain quotas for the various states and it is expected that none of them will fall short. Mrs. John O. Miller, Chairman of the National Committee writes the Indiana office that the money has been coming in slowly recently, but that it is hoped that all states would soon take steps to raise their quotas. Indiana's quota is $5,000 and an average of fifty cents per member would more than pay it. Ft. Wayne has set a fine example for other Leagues to follow, having paid $300 to this fund.

In New York City one of the city schools is named the Anna Howard Shaw School. Miss Mary Garrett Hay was recently invited there to address a graduating class and at the close of the graduation exercises Miss Hay was presented with $100 collected in pennies by the pupils of the school for the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Fund. In speaking of the incident Miss Hay said "I hope that within a short time many towns in the United States will name a school after the greatest orator of the world, Dr. Anna Shaw."

Mrs. Grace Julian Clark, 115 S. Audubon Road, Indianapolis, is Chairman of the State Committee for the Memorial Fund and will be pleased to communicate with any League desiring to make plans to raise money for the fund and to receive any personal subscriptions. Dr. Shaw did not forget YOU—will you remember her, and—GIVE?

"The hours of employment of women should be limited; the working conditions improved; wages should be based on occupation and earning capacity rather than sex and should be adequate to the needs of the worker."—From Section on Labor of the Republican State Platform adopted in convention May 1920.

"There is a growing and a probably wise sentiment in America in favor of an eight hour day everywhere for women. The federal government has set the example in a policy which looks toward the protection of our best human resources."—From the speech on Social Justice by Warren G. Harding, October 1st, 1920.

STATE NEWS

A new League has been organized at New Harmony, Indiana, by Mrs. Edward Kiefner, District Chairman, Mrs. B. O. Hanby, County Chairman, and Mrs. W. A. Baker, president of the Evansville League. The officers of the New Harmony League are, Mrs. Mary Donald, prsident; Miss Plummer, vice-president; Miss Anna Kemmerling, secretary; and Mrs. Geo. Taylor, treasurer.

The South Bend League is making arrangements for its first annual meeting and luncheon on Tuesday, March 8th, with the National Chairman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, present as the principal speaker. Invitations have been sent to all Leagues in the 13th District to attend this meeting and thus enable women from all parts of the District to become better acquainted. A luncheon will be served in the First M. E. Church at 12:30 noon, tickets $1.00. Mrs. Beardsley and Mrs. Edwards are also expected to be present.

"Co-operation" was chosen as the slogan for the South Bend League this year, and the results are very gratifying. On November 20th, 1920, the chapter had 93 members. They now have 400 and are aiming for 1,000 before the time of the State Convention. The League has a civic department which maintains a speaker's bureau and supplies speakers on all civic topics such as Public Health, Sanitation, Amusements, Education, Legislation, Industrial Questions, all of which results in an awakened interest in citizenship.

In the last issue of The Woman Voter an error was made in the name of the bill introduced by our League restricting the hours of labor for Women in Industry. It is not an eight hour day bill and should have been referred to as the Nine Hour Day Bill. However, a better title for it adopted by our Legislative Committee is, "The Restricted Hour Bill for Women In Industry.

Our bill did not at any time specify eight hours, but nine, and it should not be confused with the other bill introduced by other organizations specifying an eight hour day.

Fort Wayne is one of the first of the large Leagues in the State to make its contribution to the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Fund. On February 14th, the secretary of the Ft. Wayne League wrote us, "Enclosed find check for $300.00 which is to go to the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Fund. In this connection I want to explain that this fund was raised entirely by the Ft. Wayne League and given by Ft. Wayne people." This is the largest contribution that has been given in Indiana and it afforded great encouragement to the State and National Chairmen of the Memorial Committees.

The Elkhart County Convention will be held in Elkhart on Tuesday, March 8th and arrangements have been made for a dinner and an address by Mrs. Park in the evening.

Mrs. Park, National Chairman is to speak in Terre Haute March 13th, Evansville, March 14th and Rensselaer March 20th.

Indiana claims the distinction of having the first jury made up entirely of colored women in the history of the United States. On February 18th a jury of twelve colored women in Indianapolis took just 12 minutes to decide a case of damages to a coal wagon by an automobile; all parties in the case were colored.

The State President has spoken this month to the Leagues at Culver, Howe and LaGrange.

The Regional Conference for this region is to take the form of a luncheon on Tuesday, April 12th in Cleveland in connection with the National Convention. Our Regional Director Miss Elizabeth Houser of Ohio is arranging for the conference and desires all delegates and visitors from Indiana to attend.

Our League and the women of Indiana are deeply indebted to Judge McMahan, Mr. Frank DuShane, Representative R. K. Bedgood of Lafayette and Representative Glen Harris of Gary for their valuable assistance in properly preparing our legislative bills and for giving them the necessary sponsorship.

IN OTHER STATES

The Texas League of Women Voters issued the first number of its state paper, "The New Citizen," this month. It is attractive in appearance and interesting in the subjects dealt with. Miss Eleanor Brackenridge has made the publication possible by personally financing it. Published monthly.

Six states, Missouri, Nebraska, Kentucky, Minnesota, South Dakota and Montana, sent women to deliver the presidential electoral votes in Washington. Mrs. H. H. McCluer of Kansas City, Mo., was the first to arrive and therefore has the distinction of being the first woman ever to deliver electoral votes.

Massachusetts is issuing a publication called "The Beacon," twice a week during the session of their State Legislature.

Mrs. Edwards speaks of the southern conference held in Atlanta, Ga., this month as "the most inspiring meeting the League of Women Voters has ever held." A large part of the program was given to the discussion of citizenship work and of ways in which the League may be made most effective for good government. Members of the National Board of Directors were present from Missouri, South Carolina, Alabama, Indiana, Connecticut, Minnesota and Illinois.

The Boston League has succeeded in making known the fact that the sessions of the City Council are open to the public, and according to the councilmen "always have been." However, as the only direct entrance to the council room was kept locked and only the specially initiated knew that admittance could be gained by passing successively through an ante-room, the office of the clerk, an entry used as a lavatory and locker room, to all intents and purposes the sessions were held in private. League activities have resulted in an assurance that the women are welcome to attend all meetings.

On February 15th memorial statues of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Stanton and Lucretia Mott were installed in the Capitol Rotunda in Washington. Delegates from every state in the Union and from more than fifty National Women's organizations were present at the ceremony.

LEGISLATION

The Legislative Committee with such recruits as they could muster have been constantly on the job in Indianapolis the past two weeks in the interests of the three bills the League is sponsoring.

Naturally most interest has been centered on the restricted hour bill for Women in Industry. On Thursday, February 10th, a public hearing was given and was well attended by those favoring and those opposing the bill. Arguments were heard from both sides and the hearing was one of the best attended of the session.

At a conference with the Governor on the 18th, he advised that those interested in securing legislation limiting the hours of labor for women get together and combine the features of the three bills that had been introduced into one that would be acceptable to all, and thus get quicker action on the question involved. This was done and Senate Bill 201 which is the one introduced by Senator Ratts for the League of Women Voters with several amendments came up for the second reading Thursday, February 24th. In addition to the amendments that had been made previous to this meeting, Senator VanOrman of Evansville proposed an amendment making the limit of hours fifty-six hours per week. This aroused opposition and discussion but a final agreement was reached making the limit fifty-two hours per week.

This issue of the Woman Voter was held until February 25th in order that the very latest information might be given and the status at 5 p. m. February 24th was as given above with this additional information: Senate Bill 201 Limiting the Hours of Employment for Women in Industry originally provided for a nine hour day and forty-eight hour week. This has now been amended to make the limit fifty-two hours per week.

The original bill provided, "that no female shall be employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, or factory, or laundry, or hotel, or restaurant, or telephone or telegraph establishment, or by any person, firm or corporation engaged in any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier, or in any public institution or hospital, incorporated or unincorporated in this state, etc."

Amendments have been made excepting from the above:

Hospital employees.

Women in executive capacities.

Women telegraphers.

Women on farms or in domestic service.

Women in all other pursuits not listed as industrial.

Several other minor amendments not affecting the intent of the bill were made which it was impossible to secure for this issue. The bill was ordered "engrossed" and will be brought up for the third reading as early as possible.

House bill 274, The Child Employment and School Attendance Bill, also met with some opposition and a public hearing was given by the Judiciary Committee on Thursday, February 17th. This bill with some amendments suggested by the committee was given the second reading yesterday, February 24th, was ordered "engrossed" and will come up for the third reading in the next few days.

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF INDIANA

May I, a layman, in this remarkable organization of the League of Women Voters, give voice to the impressions, the opinions and perhaps to some existing needs of the hour as they are viewed by many of us?

I, like others, joined this League, at the moment when it rose Phoenix-like, from the ashes of the Franchise League. To me it seemed a varied field, where the normally active, public-spirited woman could do the greatest good for her community by working among her neighbors, her personal friends, her clubs and her church; and by keeping in touch with similar Leagues accomplish wonderful things for humanity. The program for work and research outlined in our constitution became for me the tenets of a sincere, unselfish Faith.

As time went on and so many of us flung ourselves whole-heartedly into partisan politics, I confess, there were moments when the Vision grew vague and blurred and I thought, perhaps, our aims might be accomplished through other organizations. Precinct work, such as house to house canvassing, improved my vision. Other facts, such as the slipping into office, hence into real power, of men absolutely weak and unfit to govern, because of party affiliations, opened my eyes wide. There must be a remedy for this evil and Women must help apply it.

Again, recent developments of the world-wide unrest among industrial workers; the sinister doctrines spreading from Europe to our own shores are being promulgated and made to take hold to a greater degree than we realize! Conditions in America just now prove a fertile soil for such rabid, half-baked theories! These doctrines really menace our Flag, our churches and even our homes! That little group of Russian theorists aim at nothing short of world domination. And it is not impossible! Europe is fairly seething and America sits on the brink of the volcano half asleep. Try and figure out what will happen when, in the near future, the increasing lack of employment, the scarcity of fuel and the prohibitive cost of the necessities of life, fuse into a force that led by men to whom anarchy is a mild term would overthrow our existing government!

Wake up! WOMEN of America!

We have clamored for our chance. We fought seventy years for the ballot and—thank God! it has been given us at the psychological moment. We can and we WILL steady the boat! WE MUST!

We must realize that while party politics is the salvation of our National existence, it is nothing but a club in the hands of the unscrupulous in municipal and state affairs. Let us shake off this old Man of the Sea! Let us endure, only the decent, the sound, the fit in our home affairs!

And above all, League of Women Voters, let us do our share during this coming period of nobody knows what. Let us stand firm for clean government of the people, for the people, BY the people and by our courage and faith inspire others to do likewise. Let us glory in the fact that we are pioneers in a great, sweeping movement; that God has put into our eager hands the greatest instrument for good that HE can bestow—the BALLOT; that it is up to US to use or misuse the power given us! Let us gird on our shining armor and—CARRY ON!

CECIL R. CHITTENDEN.

Anderson, Ind.

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., MARCH 15, 1921 No. 4

INDIANA'S FIRST WOMAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Mrs. Julia D. Nelson of Muncie, Indiana, has the distinction and honor of being the first woman ever elected to the State Legislative Body. Within a few days of the November election she was placed on the Republican ticket of Delaware County to fill an emergency vacancy. She had hardly recovered from the surprise of being placed on the ticket until she was receiving the congratulations of her friends on her election.

Mrs. Nelson attended the full sixty days of the Legislative session and by her quiet dignity, womanliness and conservatism she made an excellent impression upon the members of the general assembly as well as the public.

Her first vote was cast for Speaker McClure and her first speech was delivered in support of the bill providing for the care or support of indigent parents by their children. She speaks deliberately and convincingly and her speech in favor of the movie censorship bill which she herself introduced in the House made a deep impression upon all hearers.

In an interview the closing day of the session Mrs. Nelson made some statements that will receive the hearty endorsement of the women of Indiana. She said, "Women are needed to look after moral legislation which the men apparently do not have time to consider. I hope that future sessions of the general assembly will enroll more women. I do not think that women on the whole are capable of being entrusted with the larger affairs of state, such as taxation. But in looking after these outstanding measures the men lose sight of the necessity for laws of moral importance to women and children.

If there had been a woman in the senate, my motion picture censorship bill would have passed. I am pleased with the victory of this bill in the House and with public sentiment it has aroused.

"I did not like the manner in which the bill regulating hours for women in industry was thrown out without debate in the House the last Saturday. I believe this

Continued on Page Four

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STATE LEGISLATION

The Indiana League of Women Voters wisely decided upon an intensive legislative campaign for but three definite measures, and that the campaign was intensive no one who took part in it will gainsay.

At the close of the legislative session our Legislative Committee and the minute women they had recruited from all sections of the state came home triumphant, having achieved passage of two out of the three bills they had sponsored and having lost one after one of the most complicated and hardest fought struggles women were called upon to endure in any legislative assembly.

The Equal Guardianship Bill on which both Representative Bedgood of Lafayette and his wife worked indefatigably, finally passed both the House and the Senate; was signed by the Governor and became a law providing that mothers as well as fathers shall be the legal guardians of their children. This bill, probably the shortest and simplest introduced at this session, is one of the most important steps taken toward granting actual citizenship privileges as well as justice to women.

The School Attendance and Child Employment Bill which met with great opposition in certain quarters will in time be recognized as one of the most advanced and constructive measures passed by the 1921 session. Our organization has been congratulated upon the successful passage of this bill by prominent men and women of the State interested in Education, Child Welfare and the betterment of industrial conditions.

These two bills came to the Governor for his signature after March 8th, and he made special exception for them, stating "I know these bills, and I am heartily in favor of them. I have been hoping to see them come for my signature for several days." Those present at the signing of these two important bills were, Representative Glenn Harris of Lake County, Rep. Willis of the House Labor Committee, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Edwards and Misses Betsy Edwards, Adah Bush and Kate Cox, all of the League's Legislative Committee.

Our lost measure, the Restricted Hours for Women In Industry Bill, had a stormy journey from start to finish, the "log book" of which would be as interesting and seem as improbable as those of the "pirates of the Spanish main." It encountered every conceivable kind of opposition; was battered and shaken and splintered by an onslaught of amendments; came out of the "dry docks" of the engrossing committee with some of the original timbers back in position that the Senate had said should not be used; submitted to the humilation of a second inspection and the tearing out of the unauthorized repairs; started inauspiciously upon its course through the House and was stranded on the rocks of "indefinite postponement" when within sight of the shore lights and safety.

S. B. 201 is a volume in League history that can well be named "A Successful Failure." All can agree with Miss Benbridge that "one great lesson the experience of suffragists taught them is, how to utilize defeat." All citizens of Indiana are indebted to the League of Women Voters, especially the corps of women who worked so hard and faithfully on and with the Legislative Committee and to the men who helped in the proper preparation of the bills, those who sponsored them and introduced them in the Senate and House and those who voted for them.

STATE NEWS

The Fayette County Convention was held in Connersville March 8th. Mrs. Christian Eby under whose leadership a strong county organization has been built up was re-elected, with Mrs. Chas. Gartlein and Mrs. W. S. Saxon, assistant Chairmen, Mrs. Inez Williams and Mrs. John Grimes, recording and corresponding secretaries and Mrs. Ben Cole, treasurer. The leaders of this organization are untiring in their activities and are looking forward to a larger membership and an increased usefulness in the civic life of the County and District.

The Indianapolis League has had a membership campaign resulting in an increase of over five hundred members and their program committee has carried through some unusually interesting programs. On March 4th the "Inaugural Day" program included sketches of six presidents, Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Harrison, Roosevelt and Wilson by members of the League and an address "What it means to be an American," by Major C. F. Thompson of Fort Benjamin Harrison.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park was present at the second annual meeting of the South Bend League March 8th and also spoke in Elkhart the same evening on the occasion of the Elkhart County Convention.

Fort Wayne League is interesting itself in a plan to secure women members of the City School Board and police staff. They have asked city officials for promotion of the present police matron Miss Fanny Winch to the rank of sergeant and the employment of two women patrolmen. Mrs. Samuel Foster and Mrs. C. C. Warington are heading the League Committee to make the necessary investigations and plans.

The Columbus League arranged for the industrial film "When Women Work" to be shown at one of their theaters where all interested could see the picture at no expense.

Mrs. Maude Murray, Chairman of 12th District, organized a new League at Shipshewana recently. Payment of League dues and orders for the Woman Voter and other literature invariably follow in the wake of Mrs. Murray's organization work. It's a good thing "to start them right."

The Indiana Legislature had one girl page, who was a general favorite throughout the session in the House where she served. Even the boys must now look to their laurels.

Sh-h-h! One of our Legislative Committee heard this in the corridor: "The women of that League of Women Voters are here on every hand working hard for their bills, and (in an awesome whisper) every '——,' one of them, I hear, is paying her own expenses."

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Women throughout the country are deliberately reflecting upon the failure of Congress to pass any of the measures that more than three million women voters had definitely, insistently and persistently requested their representatives and senators to enact.

The women are just a little uncertain about accepting this rather complacent denial of their wishes and are questioning whether their votes really gave them any actual representation in the national body of law makers.

The greatest disappointment to the millions of women represented by the leaders of the largest and most influential national organizations of women, who lobbied untiringly and at great sacrifice to their personal strength and means for this measure, was the refusal of the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives to permit the Sheppard-Towner Bill to come to a vote in the House. The Chairman finally granted Mrs. Park and others permission to appear before the committee in the interests of this measure, but after the women had presented their reason for urging the passage of the bill at this time and appealed for a rule to let the Bill come before the House the committee went into executive session and adjourned **without taking any action whatever.**

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton of the National Republican Committee had made a special trip to Washington in behalf of the women desiring the passage of this bill. She had to leave before the hearing was granted but she sent to that hearing a letter which we publish as expressing in dignified but fearless language the feeling that exists in the minds of thoughtful, fairminded, sincere women everywhere. The letter read as follows:

Hon. Philip P. Campbell, Chairman.
Sir:

I regret exceedingly that I am called to New York tonight and therefore cannot be present at the hearing you have graciously granted.

For many years women have grown more and more interested in welfare work, and after their enfranchisement approached their new privileges moderately.

They asked this Congress to give but one thing, and that is that the Maternity Bill be made a law.

After much work that bill passed the Senate; is now out of the House Committee, and we are asking your powerful Committee to give us a Rule which will allow it to be brought before the House prior to the close of this session.

It may be that you have been able to convince the people here that this is not an opportune moment for the passage of the bill, but you cannot convince the millions of women back home who see only the justice and the right of the matter.

It may seem right to you to refuse a "rule," but you cannot convince those women that any delay is right.

Women are new to politics, but not to righteousness; neither are they the patient group they once were.

As one interested in the political future of women, I beg you not to be afraid to do the fair thing and allow this measure to go to the floor and be passed or lost; and not be smothered by your Committee.

How can I carry back the word to the millions of women in the States that the controlling Committee of the majority party, for whom most of them voted, arbitrarily refused their first and only request; a request providing that mothers and babies shall have better chances for their lives?

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON,

Vice-Chairman, Republican Executive Committee.

THE LEAGUE A MENACE?

The Brooklyn "Eagle" recently stated with reference to Governor Miller's statement that the League was a menace, that **the League of Women Voters is a menace** to the following:

The gospel of "my party right or wrong."

The mandate "close your eyes and follow your leader."

The tradition, "lives are cheap and dollars are precious."

The policy, "pliable candidates are better than able ones."

The dictum, "a straight ticket rather than the best one."

The scheme, "keep the voter ignorant or biased,"

The motto, "measure all things by the business ruler."

The idea, "politics is a game to be played."

The assumption, "men are leaders and women followers."

The belief, "public officials are the rulers not the servants of the people."

The acceptance of, "invisible government by big interests is justifiable."

To outworn creeds and methods.

To exploitation of women and children in industry.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

At last we can give definite information concerning the program and arrangements for the National Convention April 11 to 16 at the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio.

The program starts with an informal reception Sunday evening, April 10th, by members of the Ohio State and National Boards to the delegates and visitors who have arrived at that time.

Monday is given entirely to conferences of the National Standing Committees with representatives from all the states.

Tuesday the Convention proper opens and includes among the speakers of the day, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Amy Maher, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Miss Elizabeth Hauser, Mrs. Geo. Gellhorn, Mrs. R. E. Edwards, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Miss Ludington, Mrs. James Paige, Mrs. Julian Salley, Mrs. C. B. Simmons, Mrs. Catt and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

Wednesday's speakers not included in Tuesday's list are Mrs. LaRue Brown, Miss Esther Lape, Dr. Valeria Parker, Miss Mary McDowell, Judge Florence Allen, and "two surprise speakers."

Thursday, Miss Ludington, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, Mrs. Chas. Tiffany, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Harriett Taylor Upton and Mrs. A. B. Pyke.

Friday, business and administrative discussions with special speakers not yet announced.

Saturday morning, completion of convention business, elections and introduction of newly elected officers and directors.

Delegates must register at the Credential Bureau at Hotel Statler as soon as possible after arrival. No credentials will be accepted after Wednesday noon. No one will be admitted to the convention sessions without the official badge.

Special railroad fares. All delegates should buy one way tickets, and secure certificates when buying ticket which must be registered with Mrs. Richard Edwards at the convention in order to secure reduced fare on the return ticket.

Hotel rates range, at the leading hotels, from $3.00 to $6.00 per day for single persons and $4.50 to $8.00 per day for double occupancy. The Hotel Statler is the convention headquarters and the Hotel Winton located two blocks from the Statler is also especially recommended. Other leading hotels are The Hollenden, and the Hotel Cleveland. Delegates and visitors are requested to make their hotel reservations early and to make them direct with the hotels.

Hospitality. Committees wearing badges will meet all trains Sunday, Monday and Tuesday to direct visitors to hotels. Privileges of the various women clubs will be extended to all convention members.

Delegate badge will permit admission to the Art Museum and other public institutions thoughout the week.

Friday, April 15th, the Cleveland League of Women Voters will give a reception and tea to all the convention members at the Art Museum, providing automobiles to convey guests to and from the hotels.

Election of Regional Directors will be held Thursday and the election of National officers on Friday.

At the time of this issue it is known that the following women will attend the convention from our state: Mesdames Beardsley, Kehrer, Boss, Earl, Ross, McCray, Murray, Gould, McCulloch, Edwards and Misses Helen Benbridge and Adah Bush of the State Board, with Mrs. W. Templin, Mrs. H. W. Ecker, Miss Roberta Stahr of Elkhart; Mrs. W. W. Black, Bloomington; Mrs. A. T. Stuart and Mrs. Chas. Stuart of Lafayette; Miss Betsy Edwards, Shelbyville; Miss Marion Cooper, LaGrange; Mrs. Christian Eby, Connersville and others who have not yet definitely decided will attend as delegates, alternates or visitors.

The second annual conference of the National League of Women Voters will undoubtedly be the largest gathering of women of any one organization ever held in the United States. Every woman in Indiana who can possibly attend any or all of the sessions is urgently requested to send her name to the State office in Elkhart at the earliest possible date.

INDIANA'S FIRST WOMAN REPRESENTATIVE

Continued From Page One.

bill deserved to pass and should have had a chance. The hours for women executives and office workers would be adjusted I am sure without any difficulty, but for the women in the factory, in the hotel and restaurant who work seven days a week the law is needed.

"The men members resented the large lobby of women representing reform organizations, and yet, lobbies of men thronged the corridors and there was no general resentment against them.

Mrs. Nelson had no "pet measures" to promulgate when she went into the legislature, and introduced but the one bill which she felt was in the interest especially of women and children. Her support of the State Probation Officer bill is said to have carried that bill in the House. She favored poll tax for women, and an increase in the salaries of Legislators. Mrs. Nelson says she has no political plans for the future and is glad to return to her home and family after the strenuous days spent at the capital during the session.

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., APRIL 8, 1921 No. 5

A CALL

To the Second Annual Conference of The Indiana League of Women Voters

THE Indiana League of Women Voters calls all District, County, Township, City and Town Leagues to send their chosen representatives to the second annual conference to be held in Indianapolis at the Claypool Hotel, May 4th, 5th and 6th, 1921.

Before this conference is held a year will have passed since the Indiana League of Women Voters emerged from the splendid organization of women of this State who fought long and valiantly in the years of struggle for enfranchisement.

This has been a memorable year, filled not only with the usual, but unusual perplexities that could confront any new organization. It has marked woman's entrance into civic life in a new way, and has proved that women accepted citizenship seriously and with a deep sense of responsibility.

Not all that was hoped for has been accomplished in this first year, but the unselfish and faithful labor of members of the League of Women Voters has brought to pass some things that will be written large in the history of Indiana.

The League offers a place for service and an opportunity for leadership to every woman desiring to have any part in the life and welfare of her community. To all such this call is sent. To all such the invitation and privilege is given to counsel with us, work with us and enjoy with us the fruits of our labors.

The League has proved itself. It is no longer an experiment. It now remains for its power and influence to be directed into the most useful and helpful channels. Its purpose is high and in its ranks are enrolled those who stand for the highest ideals of American citizenship.

Will you answer the call? Will you send your authorized delegates from every city and county in Indiana to this conference? Come, let us counsel together.

MRS. HELEN M. BEARDSLEY, President.

THE WOMAN VOTER

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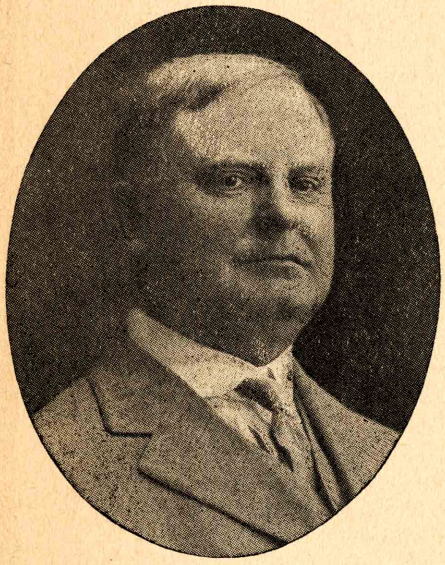

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

The Indiana League of Women Voters is very fortunate in being able to announce that Mr. William Allen White, editor of the Gazett of Emporia, Kansas, who is considered one of the ablest thinkers and most effective speakers of the day, will attend the second annual Convention of our State League at Indianapolis and will be the honor guest and speaker at the annual banquet on Thursday, May 5th.

Mr. White has a keen sense of humor as is evidenced in the characteristic expression caught in the photograph which is reproduced above.

He was invited to speak at the National Convention in Cleveland but unable to arrange a suitable date during that week. In view of this fact we feel we are extremely favored in securing him for the State Convention.

In writing relative to his subject for the evening he stated, "I wish to talk about 'Needed Party Reform.' I wish to say that the need of the hour is for more definite issues between parties and that one of the jobs for women to do is to demand more definite issues between the parties than there are now and demand that party platforms be vehicled for carrying opinions rather than concealing them. I trust that is not too far afield from the business of the Indiana League of Women Voters."

Mr. Sinclair Lewis, the author, whose "Main Street" is at present leading the "six best sellers" was also sought for our convention program but could not accept as he expects to sail for England about our convention time. He knew that Mr. White is to be with us and in his letter explaining why he could not come he made this comment, "I am glad you are going to have William A. White—I am very fond of him!!!"

Governor McCray and our National Chairman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, have each consented to take part on the Convention program so that with the other speakers yet to be announced there is a rare opportunity and privilege for the women of Indiana to avail themselves of.

A PRAYER

Lord, let me live while I can see
The beauty in the blossoming tree,
The message in the wayside flower,
And love it for its one short hour;
While morning song of lark and jay,
Can scatter all my doubts away,
And lift my poor heart from the sod,
And tell them I am born of God;
While I can feel I'm linked with all
The burdened ones who halt and fall,
While I can feel my share of blame
In every cheek that's dyed with shame,
While I can feel life's burdens sweep
Across my heart and drive out sleep;
While I can suffer, hunger, strive,
Lord, let me live
—for I'm alive.

But if the time should come when I
Forget to lift my eyes on high,
Forget to seek for love divine,
Or seek it but for me and mine;
When my dim eyes shall fail to trace
Thy image in each human face,
When lulled by comfort, ease and pride,
I find my soul is satisfied
To build its house of wood and hay,
Letting the old world go its way;
Content to preen before a glass
Where wounded ones barefooted pass,
Easing my conscience if I must
By throwing hungry dogs a crust,
Then, Lord, thy crowning mercy shed
And let me die
—for I am dead.

Nellie McClung.

"A DOUBLE STANDARD IN POLITICS"
Is It Necessary?

"Thinking women the country over are being confronted with a strange situation—a separate political code for men and women. During this last election we encountered it in many states when the doctrine of absolute party regularity was preached to women and at the same time instructions went out from party headquarters to the men to scratch certain names on the ticket and so effect a deal with the opposition party. We meet it again in the speech of Gov. Miller of new York in which he takes the definite stand that there should be no organizations for women which have to do with public movements or legislative measures except the two political parties. It is evident he is making a distinction between men and women voters, because he would hardly dare say that there is no reason for the existence of the many men's organizations, individual members of which helped elect him, as for instance, the Federation of Farmers, Chamber of Commerce, Manufacturers' Association, etc. All of these back legislation from time to time.

Underlying the peculiar political situation which the League of Women Voters has met this last year is this strange double standard of political action for men and women and there is evidently also a great fear voiced more or less plainly by the newspapers and by certain outspoken men, that the women may become a great menace if they grow too well informed about government. There has been a definite effort to weed out of the ranks of the parties the women who go in with ideals for party advancement and achievement; who wish to see their party live up to its platform and who hope to find, through party operation, improved social and economic conditions.

These ambitions create a disturbing element in the party and are plainly not welcomed by the party bosses. The question before the women to decide soon is whether they will stay inside the parties and become active party workers, striving in every way to bring the party up to the highest standards or whether they will follow the example of a growing group of men who have turned from politics in disgust with the statement that "nothing can be done about it." The parties are the weaker for the loss of an intelligent fighting element inside the party ranks.

The League of Women Voters urges its members to enroll as members of a political party and then to stay in and fight inside the party for these things having to do with government which the intelligent thought of America believes to be worth while. Our problem is going to be whether we will stay inside the party when existence there is made so very uncomfortable for us but we believe the outcome is worth the effort and we believe that we will be the veriest cowards in Christendom if we do not make the fight to get women in as honest, active, thinking party workers and not allow them either to be driven out or to be swallowed up and made into ineffectual rubber stamps of the already existing party machines."

WOMEN IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

Nine women are now state superintendents of schools in the United States, and seven hundred and twenty-one are country or rural school superintendents, while twenty-seven are listed as superintendents of public schools in cities or towns.

That nine women have demonstrated their ability to cope with all the complexities of urban and rural school problems of an entire State must be significant to even the most casual observer of educational progress. The present total of nine is an increase of one over last year and four over two years ago. Miss Elsie Toles, of Arizona, is the latest acquisition to the ranks of women State superintendents. The others, who are also in States west of the Mississippi, are Katherine L. Craig of Colorado, Ethel E. Redfield of Idaho, Lorraine E. Wooster of Kansas, May Trumper of Montana, Minnie Neilson of North Dakota, Annie Webb Blanton of Texas, Mrs. Josephine A. Preston of Washington, and Mrs. Katherine A. Morton of Wyoming.

Although women as State superintendents have been limited to the West, they have qualified for country offices in thirty States well distributed throughout the country, holding more than one-fifth of the total number of positions available.

In five of the States where women have received the highest educational position, they also hold the majority of county superintendencies as well. In these States—Colorado, Idaho, Arizona, Montana and Wyoming — education has been practically delegated to women, although the city superintendents are still usually men.

A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

The following letter was received from Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon of Evansville, Chairman of the Child Welfare Commission, appointed by Governor Goodrich two years ago, and whose report was made at the opening of the Legislature this year. The Child Employment and School Attendance Bill which was introduced and finally carried through both Houses through the efforts of the League of Women Voters embraced many of the recommended features of this Commission.

"Please accept my personal thanks, and the thanks of the Child Welfare Commission, for the generous help of the League of Women Voters with House Bill 274. It was, we feel, the most important Bill of the session, important enough to justify the whole session of itself. No one can measure what it will mean to the children of Indiana—to the State itself. Accept my sincere appreciation. Yours cordially, Albion Fellows Bacon."

MRS. ORA THOMPSON ROSS
CHAIRMAN OF THE 10th DISTRICT

To the members of the State League who do not know Mrs. Ross of Rensselaer, we are pleased to introduce her through the columns of the Woman Voter.

Mrs. Ross is a native of Indiana and her home has been in Rensselaer almost continuously. She is a graduate of the Rensselaer High School and of the University of Michigan, she has been active always in the movements for the betterment of her own city and community, she is now vice-president of the Rensselaer Library Board and has been a Trustee since the foundation of the Library in 1899.

Her war activities brought recognition from various sources. She has served as Chairman of the Jasper County Navy League Auxiliary; County Chairman of the "Socks for Soldiers;" and Chairman of the Woman's Section of the Council of Defense for her County, as well as a member of the Executive Board of the Red Cross.

Mrs Ross was chosen by the delegates of the 10th District to the League Convention last May as their District Chairman. Under her leadership the 10th District has lead all other Districts of the State in League organization and it has at the present time forty-five branch Leagues which are active, self supporting and which have not in any particular failed in their full co-operation with the State organization.

Mrs. Ross with Mrs. A. T. Stuart of Tippecanoe county, Mrs. A. H. Hopkins of Jasper county and possibly others from her District will attend the National Convention in Cleveland.

STATE NEWS

The Finance Committee has been encouraged by the response made by some of the younger and smaller Leagues to its appeal for help in raising funds to carry the League through the remainder of the year. Splendid spirit of the members is evidenced in such reports as follows:

Clay City League sends $25.00 with the following message, "to earn our pledge we each earned a dollar and told at our last meeting how we earned it. Some told it in rhyme, some in story form and others just told how. But it was interesting and we wish we could pay more than the $25 for we know you need it."

Stroh League, LaGrange county, reports, "eleven of us planned this sale and put it over in six weeks. This is what we did in a village of 400 people. In the six weeks increased our membership from 17 to 37, sent in five subscriptions to the Woman Voter, and put on our market and rummage sale on March 19th clearing us $100. There has never been anything attempted in this village that brought in $100 in so short a time. We did not solicit one person outside our own League. We made rag rugs, pieced quilts, mended and made over old clothing and prepared and donated our own baked goods. The building in which the sale was held was donated by one of our members. We will send in double our assessment in order to make up for some League that falls down on theirs, but we must spend part of the money on our new sidewalk to fulfill our pledge to the women and keep up local interest." Can any other small town League beat this record?

Mrs. C. A. Carlisle, president of the South Bend League writes, "we were very fortunate in having an attendance of 250 members and guests at our luncheon. It was a very bad day or we would have had a good many more. The spirit of the meeting was fine and Mrs. Park's message was of untold value. Her personality is very charming and I trust that many Leagues in Indiana had the opportunity of hearing her. I know we can never measure the good she has done our League in South Bend."

Mrs. Ross of Rensselaer writes, "Mrs. Park gave us a wonderful talk yesterday and we had a good representative audience with lots of men. People drove from many other places in the District to hear her, and every one was most enthusiastic."

Mrs. Baker of Evansville reports the luncheon March 14th at which Mrs. Park spoke as one of the most successful gatherings the Evansville League has ever had. The luncheon was held at the Y. W. C. A. at noon with nearly 200 women present. Mrs. Park made a very impressive speech and made many friends for the League.

The meeting for Mrs. Park at Terre Haute was not under the auspices of the League but the members availed themselves of the privilege of hearing her and the League officers held an informal conference with her after the evening's program. It has been of greatest value to the women of Indiana to have had the privilege of hearing Mrs. Park on this tour. It is hoped that representatives of every League in the State will hear her at our State Convention next month.

Mrs. L. J. Cox, former State Treasurer, who is now living in New York City expects to attend our State Convention and in a recent letter stated, "when I read things in the newspapers I boil with indignation at the obstacles that are still in the way of women, and I am deeply in sympathy with the objects of the League. I shall have to go to work at it somewhere pretty soon. My kindest regards to all the workers and best hopes for Indiana."

IN OTHER STATES

The old colonial colors buff and blue have been decided upon as the National official colors of the League of Women Voters and Cleveland will be gay in festive decorations in the chosen colors during the week of the National Convention. Buff and blue will dominate all the decorations at the hotels, on automobiles and on the badges.

The Missouri League of Women Voters will hold its State Convention beginning May 15th. The Legislative Committee is working hard on the bill now pending before the Legislature providing for a commission to collect data for the Constitutional Convention next August.

The Minneapolis League may be called upon to arrange a city wide convention to endorse candidates for all city offices on an unpartisan basis if the suggestions of the opposing political county committees are carried out. The League is awaiting developments before undertaking the project.

The New York City League, under the leadership of Mary Garret Hay, are asking for the election of at least one woman to the Board of Aldermen from each of the five city boroughs. In asking for one woman from each borough the League is very conservative as the Board of Aldermen controls conditions affecting women in their amusements, social life, employment and has greater authority than any other department of the city's government.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Gadsden has affiliated with the Alabama League of Women Voters, in order to secure desired legislation through their combined efforts.

Louisiana League is conducting a state wide membership drive and using paid newspaper advertising largely in carrying out the campaign.

At the request of Governor Bazter the Supreme Court of Maine rendered a decision March 10th that the Constitution does not prohibit the election of women to any elective office in the state. Acting upon the decision the Governor has already appointed one woman as notary public and one as justice of the peace.

Richmond County, Georgia, has 2,200 members of the League of Women Voters. This is perhaps the largest membership in any county outside the very large cities.

Hawaii wants to organize a League of Women Voters. A prominent woman of Honolulu wrote our National office, "Could not Hawaii have a branch of your organization here? It seems that we are admirably fitted in many respects to assist in National affairs that particularly interest women nd we should deem it a privilege to cooperate with you.."

The South Carolina League of Women Voters succeeded in getting the age of consent bill passed by the recent Legislature. This bill was the principal measure the League worked for and raises the age of consent from 14 to 16 years.

The Kentucky League will hold its first State Convention in Louisville, April 29 and 30th.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park has appeared before the State Legislature in three states, South Carolina, Delaware and Michigan. It was Mrs. Park's speech in South Carolina that turned the tide in favor of the Age of Consent Bill and secured its passage.

Wisconsin recently held a State Convention and adopted "25,000 members for Wisconsin before the end of the year" as the slogan for the ensuing year.

The State Finance Committee of the Vermont League has arranged to sell maple sugar, candies and take orders for real Vermont maple syrup at the Cleveland Convention.

Readers of The Woman Citizen who have long appreciated the excellent editorial work done by Miss Rose Young, who has been both its general manager and chief editor will regret sincerely to learn of her resignation which is to take effect April 15th. They will learn with greater regret that this has been made necessary on account of ill health. Miss Young has achieved a high place in the regard of the leading workers for suffrage and the great host of women all over the country that she has influenced through the columns of The Woman Citizen which is the only political weekly magazine for women published in America. Miss Young will be succeeded by Miss Virginia Roderick who resigns her position as managing editor of Everybody's magazine to become editor of The Woman Citizen. Mrs. Raymond Brown will succeed Miss Young as General Manager.

And now comes the Men's Voters' League, modeled after the League of Women Voters, according to plans of St. Louis (Mo.) men who see the need for "clean politics."

The purpose of the League will be "to foster clean politics and better government." The movement is sponsored by the Advertising Club of St. Louis and will include various civic and professional bodies of that city. A. D. Branham and William Gruen are among the organizers of the new organization.

Evidently the League of Women Voters has "started something" which even men see the need of!

MRS. RICHARD EDWARDS

No woman has perhaps so quickly won wide recognition as a leader among women as Mrs. Richard Edwards, of Peru, Indiana, who, within the short space of three years has led the Indiana suffragists to victory, been made a director of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and at the organization of the National League of Women Voters last February was elected a director at large and made treasurer of this newly organized body.

A few years ago Mrs. Edwards became interested in suffrage through her efforts to solve home and community problems. While living at Sault Ste Marie, Michigan, in endeavoring to secure pure milk for her little son, she unearthed a local political situation which was directly responsible for a high infant death rate due to impure milk. Following these startling disclosures she instigated a campaign for clean milk and a reform of city conditions which inevitably brought to her a realization of the need for women's participation in city government affairs.

Mrs. Edwards returned to Indiana, her native State, for residence in 1914, and immediately became interested in the work of the Women's Franchise League. She was elected president of this organization in 1917, and during the two years of her administration presidential suffrage was won in Indiana.

Few women carry on actively and successfully so many lines of work as Mrs. Edwards. A graduate of Smith College she has kept in touch with collegiate interests, and has carried along with her brilliant social leadership, an active working interest with her husband in a large chair manufacturing business. In order to release her husband for aviation service during the war, she took over the entire management of this big industry and carried it on most successfully along with the suffrage presidency and her home duties.

Mrs. Edwards has unusual ability as a public speaker. Possessed of a striking personality, her charm of manner and convincing force easily make her a platform favorite.

In addition to the activities in State and National matters Mrs. Edwards has not refused to undertake responsibilities in her home city. In May, 1919, she was elected a member of the Peru School Board, the first woman ever to serve in that capacity in Peru. She served first as secretary and later as treasurer of the Board. Her tact and diplomacy have been invaluable in helping the Board to weather through some very critical times.

Mrs. Edwards served with Mrs. Mary Robert Rinehart and Mrs. Raymond Robbins as a committee of three who had charge of Social Justice Day arrangements in Marion, Ohio, last October when nearly ten thousand women from all sections of the country called on Senator Harding and heard his remarkable speech to the women of this country.

Indiana may well be and is justly proud of one who is possessed of so many striking capabilities, such inexhaustible energy and such unselfish readiness to give of herself for the betterment of all as Marie Stuart Edwards of Peru, whom to know is to love.

The recent Legislature passed a bill providing for a special election to be held September 8th on the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. Two proposals for changes in the taxation method promise to be storm centers of interest.

There are sixteen proposed amendments and the two relative to taxation are numbers 16 and 17. One giving the Legislature absolute power to adopt a system of taxation and the other provides for a state income tax.

There is considerable difference of opinion in the minds of the general public as to the advisability of the special election and as to whether it will result in a really representative expression of opinion. Many people fear that the majority of voters will not take sufficient interest in the proposed amendment to enable them to vote properly and as a result certain interested groups will control the election. Here is another opportunity for the League of Women Voters to see that at least every woman is "an informed voter."

Indiana will have its full quota of delegates at the National Convention, the State is entitled to a total of twenty-four. There are fifteen regular delegates and nine representating the State Standing Committees. At the time of going to press it is hoped that the Indiana delegation will include twenty-four delegates and twenty-four alternates. The delegates are Miss Betsy Edwards, Miss Alice Hammerstein, Miss Adah Bush, Mesdames W. W. Black, Elizabeth C. Earl, A. T. Stuart, Ora T. Ross, Maude P. Murray, Ellen McCray, J. C. Boss, A. H. Beardsley, Dr. Carrie Banning, Mesdames Ella B. Kehrer, Luella Cox, Carrina Warrington, Grace Julian Clark, Miss Helen Benbridge. The alternates are Mrs. A. H. Hopkins, Mrs. A. G. Catt, Mrs. Christian Eby, Mrs. Wilber Templin, Mrs. Chas. Stuart, Miss Marion Cooper, Miss Agatha Diek, Miss Bertha J. Medsker, Miss Julia Landers, Mrs. Wm. Hanson.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

A questionnaire from the state office recently included a request for suggestions, criticisms or subjects that should be considered at our Convention. Some of the suggestions made are given here that advance thought may be given to them.

Special study of Commission Form of Government for cities.

How to reach the masses relative to becoming informed in civic matters.

To solve the problem of too many bills and too many laws for the good of the few in the Legislature.

It is up to the League of Women Voters to establish a modus operandi of better and more efficient work by our law-makers.

The name League of Women Voters might be changed as proof that it is not a political organization.

Consider problems of rural districts same as cities. Rural districts need assistance on problems widely different from those of the city.

The problem of an interesting program.

How to keep interest alive between elections.

How encourage Leagues to be active in the local government.

How make women understand that the mere vote is of no use if unwilling to study and take an interest in civic matters.

How to keep partisan politics out of the League.

Why not ask for definite legislation placing women on the same basis as men in the parties?

One League president evidently feels some of the concern that sometimes oppresses the Finance Committee and suggests that we discuss new methods of financing the State organization. It is hoped all delegates will come to the Convention ready to work out a feasible plan whereby our organization may be properly and adequately financed.

Two very optomistic presidents of city Leagues replied in a manner that should thrill any whose vision of the place that the League of Women Voters has dimmed. One of them stated "it doesn't seem to me we have any problems and this seems to be the consensus of opinion. Our League is working beautifully and very harmoniously. Anne Studebaker Carlisle, South Bend."

The other true optomist is Mrs. Homer McCray of Kendallville, who believes in saying first things first and suggests that we "tell people what a wonderful organization this is before asking their opinion of it and without asking if they will advance it if too much opposed."

Questionaires were sent to 130 Leagues with a request for immediate reply. LESS THAN HALF REPLIED. If you have not complied with the State President's request please do so at once. It is not giving the state office or your own local branch of the League a square deal if you neglect it.

HERE AND THERE

Individual members of the League at Ft. Wayne have held bridge parties in their homes and more than $100 was earned in this way. They gave half of it to apply on the State pledge and the other half to send a delegate to the Cleveland Convention.

Mrs. L. E. Myers and Mrs. W. H. Lloyd of Valparaiso are planning to attend the National Convention. Mrs. Myers returned from Florida via Atlanta in order to attend the Regional Conference held there in February and felt amply repaid in doing so for an earlier return north than she had planned.

In additions to those named elsewhere the following are planning to go to Cleveland: Miss Agatha Diek, Miss Bertha J. Medsker, Mrs. Edward Sliter, Mrs. E. T. Wood and Mrs. J. T. Conway of Ft. Wayne; Miss Merica E. Hoagland, Mrs. John Downing Johnson of Indianapolis; Mrs. Lloyd Simonton, Mrs. H. W. Ecker and Miss Helen Boss of Elkhart.

All members from Indiana going to Cleveland are requested to attend without fail the Regional Conference Wednesday noon, April 13th, when matters particularly affecting this Region and our State will be discussed. Miss Hauser, our Regional Director, has sent urgent request that every Indiana woman possible be present. Other states are sending large delegations and it is the desire of your president that Indiana's delegation may be adequate to the reputation our State has earned in previous conventions.

Chairmen of some of the Convention Committees for the State Convention at Indianapolis have been appointed. The Banquet Committee, Miss Sara Lauter, Indianapolis; Committee on Arrangements, Mrs. Olive Belden Lewis; Registration and Credentials, Mrs. B. B. White of Terre Haute; Resolutions, Miss Betsy Edwards; Nominations, Mrs. Walter Greenough; Printing and Advertising of Program, Miss Alma Sickler. Thus far the Chairmen only have been secured but the full committees will be appointed and notified by April 10th.

The Clay City League with twenty-five members reports that as their special work this year they had co-operated with the High School and helped to raise $2,500 to build a gymnasium and that for this next year they were going to undertake the securing of a Township Library. The president says, "our town is small but everybody knows there is a League of Women Voters here. We don't let any one forget it." With interest and enthusiasm like that in a membership of twenty-five persons they are willing to undertake anything. Without interest and without enthusiasm twenty-five hundred members will accomplish nothing for "where there is no vision the people die.

OUR FIRST POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

By Sadie S. Matthews

Well, we have been through a political campaign and this time we were inside looking out. Now that the tumult and shouting has died, what are the impressions that remain?

At a suffrage public meeting held to celebrate the ratification of the amendment, a tired old man, long an office holder, in the course of an otherwise dull talk, said something to which I paid little attention at the time, but which came back to me many times later during the campaign. He said: "I can only hope that you women may never know the feeling of satiety, the taste of dead-sea fruit that follows even a successful campaign." We realize now something of what he meant—the compromises, the lowering of ideals which, whether necessary or not, at present accompany any political fight.

We suffragists thought we knew something of politics and politicians before, but this campaign held revelations that left us, like the wedding guest, wiser and sadder. It brought home to us as never before the most amazing feature of political life—namely, the hold that parties have upon men. "Stronger than truth or honor, deeper than religion, unreasoning, unreasonable, intolerant, narrow, prejudiced—I know of hardly a loyalty that compares with it." It is a superstition, a reverance, an awe. Men whom we always regarded as broad, fair, reasonable, above reproach in private affairs, will boldly assume that anything is justifiable if it is for the good of the party; that the end justifies the means, that party loyalty is above private morality or conscientious scruple, and they look with horror almost upon anyone not sharing these views and acting accordingly.

I hope and believe that the party idea will never gain such a strangle hold on the women. Of course, many women—the majority doubtless—voted this time according to the traditions of their families—they enrolled themselves as hereditary or geographical Democrats or Republicans. But let not the party organizations take too much comfort from this first election; there was little time to prepare for it; the women were timid, frightened, overinfluenced. Many did as they were told against their better judgment and secret inclinations; sacrificing their preferences this time in order to indulge them later. But they are thinking.

The second outstanding feature which struck us was the general lack of information among political leaders. We could never get any definite information from the leaders for the excellent reason that they did not have it. They did not read the papers; they were not "up" on the issues. The fact that their party was for or against a certain issue was sufficient; there was no use to go into it and see if the party leaders were right in their stand.

Other things that kept me gasping with astonishment through various political meetings held by both parties were the methods of the speakers and the reaction of the audiences. Most of the speakers whom I heard—and some of them were regarded as very shining lights indeed—showed either an utter lack of training in the fundamentals of logic and argumentation or an utter disregard for truth or reason. They handed out predigested misinformation prepared in advance by party leaders. If a question "cornered" them, they resorted to quibbles about the meaning of words or bursts of oratory.

You gasped and wondered. Was it party policy based on a large contempt for popular information and intelligence, perhaps evolved from experience? If the latter, one had to admit, it seemed justified, for next to our wide-eyed wonder at the methods of the orators was our open-mouthed marveling at the attitude of the audiences. I did not see an egg thrown; I saw but little indignation. Generally speaking, Republican audiences went to hear Republican speakers and applauded them right through even when they flatly contradicted what they had just been saying, and Democratic audiences gave their own speakers the same reception. Newspapers pursued the same simple course—figuring in black type whatever appeared to advance the party espoused and subordinating or suppressing the rest. Any effort to be fair or truthful was conspicuously absent. If a new woman voter, trying to discover a path through this maze of contradictions entered a question, she was regarded with suspicion.

Another surprise for us lay in the sudden cessation of interest as soon as the vote was counted. Who talks politics today? Apparently the whole matter is shelved until another campaign approaches; only the "professionals" re main on the job.

To sum up: we are more than ever convinced that the crying need of our nation is education—all sorts of education, but particularly citizenship education—government—politics, if you will; not party propaganda, but impartial, unbiased study of public questions. Do we need a League of Women Voters? I'll say we do!—(Reprinted from the Woman Citizen).

NATIONAL FINANCES

Communications from the National office have requested that League members from all the states give consideration to the plan of financing the National League of Women Voters. The delegates to the National Convention will be confronted with the problem of how funds shall be secured for the next year.

One of the two things must be done. Either curtail seriously the operations of the League, cut down the number and scope of the Standing Committees, do without personal visits of National Directors with the States or plan for sufficient funds to adequately carry on the work as originally outlined.

A plan to be suggested by the National Treasurer is this, to collect no money from women in the different states as individuals but to work entirely through the State organization in financing the National. The National will not solicit money from the women of any state unless the State Board requests the National to do so in order to help raise the State pledge.

The plan to be suggested will provide for a minimum fee or pledge of $50 for each Congressional District in the State and an additional $100. This shall be the minimum expected from any State and if it does not provide a sufficient budget each state may be subject to an assessment for an additional amount.

It seems to be the concensus of opinion that the money obligations of the organization be shared equally by the states and that each know definitely just what its responsibility for the National fund shall be. Systematic payment of a definite amount should do away with much unnecessary worry and effort on the part of the National Treasurer and her committee.

It seems like politics never will be cleaned up until some good, strong headed, right thinking women get busy and do it. Over half the men haven't the courage to try.

THE WOMAN VOTER

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A STORY OF SUCCESS

By Anna Steese Richardson

One of the most interesting visitors at the Cleveland Convention was Anna Steese Richardson who conducts the Good Citizenship Bureau of the Woman's Home Companion, and who has assisted in a most valuable manner in promoting and spreading the gospel of the ideals and purposes of the League of Women Voters. In the April number of the Woman's Home Companion, Miss Richardson wrote what she termed "a story of success." We cannot reprint the article in full but our readers will find a fair estimate of public opinion of the League of Women Voters expressed in the following excerpts:

"There's nothing so pleasant to write as the story of somebody's success.

This is the success story of two million "somebodies," who have been led by an intrepid band of eleven women known as a national board.

Here at the Companion offices we are proud to tell the story, because a year ago we picked that little band of eleven as winners. To-day, we like to close our eyes and visualize their two million followers scattered through every state of the Union, to think of the wonderful things they are doing together. For they are not just two million women: they are two million voters, armed with the knowledge of how to use the ballot intelligently, discriminately, and for the good of the community.

But let us start, as a good story should, at the beginning:

In February, 1920, the Editor of the Woman's Home Companion and the present director of its Good Citizenship Bureau went to Chicago to attend the Victory Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and to learn, if possible, what the women who had fought so hard for the franchise proposed to do with it.

And there we saw born a new organization for women interested in good government, the National League of Women Voters.

It came into existence at the tag-end of an exciting week, and without blare of trumpets. Among its leaders were some of the women who had grown a bit weary in the long, hard fight for suffrage. Many were the prophets who said it would not survive its first year. But the spirit which pervaded those brief organization meetings challenged the interest of the Companion's Editor. And so, from month to month, you may have followed on this page the growth and progress of the National League of Women Voters.

It has more than justified the faith it inspired. It has more than realized the dreams of its founders. It has sunk its roots into forty-eight states. It has brought dismay to the hearts of narrow, party-bound politicians who resent independent thought and action on the part of voters. And it has come to stay and to achieve, so long as women are interested in good government.

From April 11th to 16th, inclusive, the first convention of the National League of Women Voters will be held in Cleveland, Ohio. This is another reason why we are glad to tell something of its history in the April Companion!

If you have not read the Good Citizenship page each month, you may not understand the aims and the work of the League, so let us consider these first.

Many persons decide offhand that the League of Women Voters is a new party, a third party made up exclusively of women. Emphatically this is not true. The two objects of the league are: First, to educate women in the intelligent use of the ballot, through nonpartisan schools or courses in citizenship; second, to educate and interest women in legislation, local, state and Federal, that they may understand and work for measures of value to the community, the nation. The combination makes for a far-sighted, forward-moving electorate. The question of choosing her political party is left to the individual woman; but she is urged to join, and work through, her chosen party.

The honorary chairman of the organization is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. She calls herself its godmother. Some of us, watching the growth of the League, have often wondered if she does not wield a fairy wand.

The national headquarters are in the Munsey Building, Washington, D. C. From this office is directed the work in Federal Congress for bills endorsed by the organization. And from this office the national chairman, Mrs. Park, sends to state chairmen the country over reports on the progress of bills, and suggestions for state activities which will be in line with the Federal work.

The National Board started its work with exactly $3,585 in its treasury. On this sum it conducted its seven regional conferences, one or two members of the board visiting and holding inspirational meetings in every state, a record unequaled in the history of national organizations.

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THE WOMAN VOTER

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WOMEN CALL ON PRESIDENT HARDING

Before leaving Washington to attend the National Convention Mrs. Park and others of the National Congressional Committee of Women, called on the president with the request that he urge the early presentation to Congress of the Sheppard-Towner bill better known as the Maternity and Infancy bill.

During the National Convention when the president's message was read the delegates noted with great satisfaction and encouragement that President Harding urged early action on this bill. It was decided by the convention that a delegation of women go to Washington bearing greetings to the president from the National League of Women Voters, thank him for his action on the Maternity bill and present also the resolution requesting that the United States initiate steps to secure reduction of armament.

Mrs. Park requested that the delegation be made up of at least one representative from each state if it could possibly be arranged. The delegation headed by Mrs. Park included representatives from 36 States and 11 national women's organizations.

Mrs. Park has reported to the State League as follows: "Bright and early Monday morning, April 18th, this group of women arrived at the White House and were received by Mrs. Harding in the Blue Room, where they remained about twenty minutes. Promptly at 10 o'clock, according to previous arrangement, they assembled at the executive office where the president awaited them. It devolved upon the National President to make the introduction and to express to President Harding appreciation of his endorsement and recommendation of the Maternity and Infancy bill and informed him of the action taken by the convention regarding the reduction of armament.

The president was most cordial and laughingly remarked that a new feature had been introduced into his regular program since most of his callers came for the purpose of urging him to do something which he had not accomplished while we brought glad tidings of appreciation for what he had really done. After leaving the White House the delegation proceeded to the Capitol to see their senators and representatives and then reassembled to meet Senator Sheppard and Representative Towner, joint authors of the bill, and Senator France, whose committee had charge of the bill in the last Congress.

"At the conclusion of the morning's program Lieutenant Mina Van Winkle, chief of the woman's section of the Metropolitan Police Service, entertained the delegation at a luncheon which offered the opportunity for a friendly visit with our co-workers from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, whom we knew only through correspondence during the year and whom we had so little time to become acquainted with during the convention.

"Photographers awaited the delegation everywhere and we all lined up and had our pictures taken as usual."

STATE NEWS

Fayette County is the second county in the state to have all of its townships organized, also the Fayette County League has reached the goal of three hundred members before May 1st toward which they have been striving. The County Treasurer remitted the past week membership dues bringing the number up to three hundred. Mrs. Christian Eby, the county chairman, with Mrs. Ward Hanson attended the National Convention and returned home full of enthusiasm to work up a large delegation to the State Convention.

Miss Gertrude Watkins and Miss Liba Peshakova, field workers for the National League, were available for Indiana for about three weeks time including the week of the convention. These two organization experts are working in the Eighth District with the co-operation of Mrs. Kehrer, and in the Sixth District with the chairman, Mrs. Earl. It is hoped that their work will result in several new organizations that will be represented and take part in the coming convention.

The League members at Stroh have just accomplished another remarkable feat for their small town. They had a good roads meeting with the commissioners, helped put through the vote for the building of new roads and then the women visited Stroh, for whom the town is named and owner of the large cement works near Stroh, and secured from him a donation of the cement to build one-half mile of paved road through the main street of the village. This half mile was not included in that ordered by the Commissioners.

The Bloomington League had a picture show benefit and netted nearly $50 for the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Fund, the League is trying to raise the amount to an even fifty before sending the money in.

The Peru League is having a tea, market and apron sale at the home of Mrs. Richard Edwards, on April 28th. The invitations were very cleverly made in the form of a tiny apron with a large pocket in which each guest is to place one penny for each inch of her waist measure. A little jingle explains the plan, one line of which explodes the whole idea, "You WAIST the money, we POCKET it." Other Leagues interested in the idea of raising money in this way can get particulars from the Peru League.

"League of Women Voter's Week" is the slogan of the Elkhart League for the week April 25th to 30th. On Monday there is a business meeting of the League and a current event lesson by Miss Gilbert; Tuesday evening a dance at the Elks' temple, the proceeds to apply on delegates' expenses to the State Convention; Thursday, Friday and Saturday the Annual Department Store Sale to pay the remainder of the state pledge and balance to apply on the Child-Welfare work. During all the week the League has a benefit at the Orpheum Theater and furnishes two local vaudeville numbers for each afternoon and evening performance. It is a busy week of highly concentrated effort.

The Gaston, Delaware County League conducted a shrubbery and flower exchange which proved interesting and beneficial to the women of that rural community; they also had an Easter egg hunt for children which was nicely planned for the out of doors, but on account of rain had to be held in the basement of the church. It was a success, however, financially and otherwise.

Ft. Wayne League netted a tidy sum from an Easter egg sale. Part of the eggs were donated and part purchased. A committee boiled and dyed and a sales committee disposed of about eighty dozen. The eggs were sold at nicely decorated counters in several of the Department Stores on Friday and Saturday preceding Easter.

ON THE MAP

When the League of Women Voters was organized in Indiana in April, 1920, the Franchise League turned over to the League's officers a list of one hundred and twelve branches of the Woman's Franchise League, these formed the nucleus of the initial organization of the League of Women Voters and all of these Franchise Leagues were invited and urged to merge into the new organization. Only about sixty of them did so, so that it was practically necessary to build up an entirely new organization.

During June, July and August organization progressed encouragingly, but in the fall during the heat of the political campaign and the great concerted effort of the political parties to organize the women into party groups, it was difficult to make headway in some sections of the State. After the election the women relaxed and lost interest in public, civic and political matters.

At the present time there are one hundred and thirty-one branches of the Indiana League of Women Voters and practically all of them are active. Listed by Districts the Leagues are as follows:

1st District—Mrs. Edward Kiefner, Chairman.

Evansville, Boonville, Princeton, Petersburg, Newburgh, Rockport, Hazleton, Stringtown Road, Stewartsville, New Harmony.

2nd District—Mrs. Chester Evans, Chairman.

Bloomington, Worthington, Sullivan.

3rd District, no chairman at present, but Leagues at New Albany and Marengo.

4th District—Mrs. H. O. Long, Chairman.

Columbus, Madison, Kent, Deputy, North Madison, Franklin, North Vernon.

5th District—Mrs. B. B. White, Chairman.

Terre Haute, Lewis, Fontenet, Brazil, Eagles, Clay City, Jackson Township, Cory, Saline City, Poland, Bowling Green, Coalmont, Dick Johnson Township.

6th District—Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Chairman.

Connersville, Shelbyville, Fairview, Bentonville, Hagerstown, Falmonth, Alpine, Orange Township, New Castle.

7th District—Mrs. John F. Barnhill Chairman.

Indianapoils.

8th District—Mrs. Ella B. Kehrer, Chairman.

Anderson, Portland, Gaston, Pendleton, Frankton, Decatur, Muncie, Selma.

9th District—Mrs. W. A. Overstreet, Chairman.

Crawfordsville, Jamestown, Fishers, Carmel, Westfield, Sheridan.

10th District—Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, Chairman.

Renssellaer, Valparaiso, Kouts, Williamsport, Bolivar Township, Monticello, Monon, Chalmers, Westpoint, Montmorenci, Battle Ground, Perry Township, Buck Creek, Wayne Township, Fairfield Township, Union Township, Wea Township, Laurmie Township, Crown Point, Hammond, Gary, East Chicago, Robertsdale, West Park, Whiting, Cedar Creek, West Creek, Ross Township, Cedar Lake, Eagle Creek, Schneider, Lake Prairie, Shelby, Aix, Virgie, Fair Oaks, Parr, Remington, Wheatfield, Colfax Township, Randolph Township, Indiana Harbor, Dayton, Wabash Township, Barkeley.

11th District—E. A. Gould, Chairman.

Peru and Marion.

12th District—Mrs. Maude Murray, Chairman.

Fort Wayne, Kendallville, Howe, LaGrange, Wolcottville, South Milford, Brighton, Stroh, Hudson, Ligonier, Shipshewanaa.

13th District—No chairman at present.

Elkhart, South Bend, Mishawaka, Culver, Westville, LaPorte, Michigan City, Plymouth, Akron, Kewanna, Bourbon, Warsaw.

IN OTHER STATES

President Harding reappointed Miss Mary Anderson of Chicago as Director of the Woman's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. Miss Anderson became Director in 1919 and occupied the position pending an act of Congress making the Bureau permanent. Prominent women representing scores of women's organizations were desirous of her reappointment, as her practical experience and training have given unusual qualifications for the position.

Illinois League has launched a campaign for thirty thousand new members before July 1st, though they expect to accomplish most of the work in a two weeks' campaign. They have adopted the endless chain plan. There are thirty women on the original Committee each pledged to secure ten new members who are willing to pledge ten others, etc.

The American Association of University women sent a delegate to the League's National Convention, Professor Emma Perkins of the Western Reserve University, who spoke to the convention on April 12th.

Mrs. Max Mayer of the Extension Division of the University of Iowa who has served for the past year as the Iowa Chairman for American Citizenship conducted forty-five very successful citizenship schools in the state. She was one of the most interesting speakers on citizenship heard at the National Convention. She is one of the best known club women of Iowa, has been on the Executive Committee of the Iowa Federation of Clubs for ten years and has served also as District Chairman, Secretary, Vice-president and Auditor of the Federation. The National Board requested permission to photograph and reproduce Mrs. Mayer's series of citizenship charts.

The matter of minimum wage laws for women is being widely considered. Such laws now exist in the following ten states, Arkansas, California, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Washington, Wisconsin and the District of Columbia. "An average wage increase of 38 percent to 12,000 women employed in business establishments of the National Capitol by order of the Minimum Wage Board has improved efficiency in the industries affected, has not hurt business, has not increased the cost of living and has not caused unemployment or displacement of women by men." This is a statement contained in the third annual report of the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia. Miss Ethel Smith, secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League states that the 12,000 women affected by the 38 percent increase constitute about three-fourths of the 17,000 women employed in Washington and that are now receiving $15.00, $15.50 and $16.50 per week where previously more than half of them received $12.00 per week and many of them as low as $4, $5 and $6 per week.

THE INDIANA DELEGATION AT CLEVELAND

Indiana was well represented at the National Convention in Cleveland, there being thirty-eight delegates and alternates in attendance. Indiana was entitled to twenty-four delegates and equal number of alternates. There were twenty-three delegates present, one Mrs. Grace Julian Clark of Indianapolis being absent, and there were fourteen alternates. The delegates were Mesdames Beardsley, J. C. Boss, Ella Kehrer, Luella Cox, W. W. Black, A. T. Stuart, Ora T. Ross, Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Christian Eby, E. A. Gould, Maude Murray, Dr. Carrie Banning, C. C. Warrington, Mary H. Steele, N. S. Kennedy, Homer McCray, Dr. Rose Remmek, E. Sliter, W. Templin and R. E. Edwards; Misses Ada Bush, Betsy Edwards, Alice Hammerstein and Roberta Stahr. The Alternates were Mesdames A. H. Hopkins, A. G. Catt, H. W. Ecker, Ward Hanson, Chas. B. Stuart, A. Ganski, S. K. Isham, M. G. Kramer, W. Clauser, J. I. Gwin, Dr. Etta Charles and Misses Helen Boss, Julia Landers, Kate Cox and Marion Cooper. Counting Mrs. Richard Edwards the National Treasurer and now first Vice-President of the National League, Indiana had thirty-nine delegates aside from several "Hoosiers" now living in Cleveland who attended as visitors.

On Tuesday evening, April 12th, an Indiana dinner was arranged for at the Hotel Statler and thirty-six of the delegation were present. The business of the meeting was to have Indiana vote upon the Constitutional Amendments, determine the amount the State should accept as its quota of the financial budget for the National League, discuss the pending resolutions and programs of work for the various committees. It was a very enjoyable occasion and the only time during the busy days of the Convention that the whole delegation could get together.

The delegation sent flowers to Miss Mary Garrett Hay, whom we are always proud to claim as an Indiana woman, on Wednesday evening and to Mrs. Richard Edwards on Saturday when the new National officers were presented to the Convention.

On Friday Miss Betsy Edwards of Shelbyville, was chosen to go to Washington representing Indiana women in the deputation of women to call upon President Harding, Monday, April 18th.

Indiana ranked fourth in the number of delegates, being outnumbered only by New York, Pennsylvania and Missouri. There were one hundred and fourteen delegates present from our region, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

THE STATE CONVENTION

The Chairmen of the Convention Committees are as follows:

Committee on Arrangements—Mrs. Olive Beldon Lewis, Indianapolis.

Registration and Credentials — Mrs. B. B. White, Terre Haute.

Nominations—Mrs. W. S. Greenough, Indianapolis.

Resolutions — Miss Helen Benbridge, Terre Haute.

Revision of Constitution—Mrs. Ora T. Ross, Rensselaer.

Convention Publicity—Miss Adah Bush, Indianapolis.

Program, Printing and Publicity—Miss Alma Sickler, Indianapolis.

Banquet, Program and Tickets—Miss Sara Lauter, Indianapolis.

Elections—Mrs. J. C. Boss, Elkhart.

Door—Mrs. J. F. Barnhill, Indianapolis.

Ushers—Mrs. Wm. Allen Moore, Indianapolis.

Pages—Mrs. Isaac Born.

A STORY OF SUCCESS

Contiuued from Page One

As a member of the board explained: "We have proven that women can keep inside any limit set for them. We had only that sum of money to spend. And we have proven that women, being economical, can be trusted to safeguard the public purse."

But the big achievements of the national body are no more interesting than the items which may be selected almost any day from the newspapers. Read any paragraph containing the words "League of Women Voters," and you will strike progressive work for the community.

Connecticut was the last state in the Union to organize a state League of Women Voters. Miss Katherine Ludington, regional director, thus describes its methods:

"We organized slowly, deliberately. A committee, consisting of fifty women representing all the women's organizations of the state, was asked to shape the league's state policies. We wanted every woman voter, irrespective of race, creed, and party affiliations, to be interested in the welfare of Connecticut, its political life. As a result, three hundred and fifty representative women were present when we organized on January 18th, 1921, in New Haven, and signed the papers as charter members. Our legislative program, paralleling that of the National League, is in the hands of eight standing committees; but we are working toward a great forum which shall study the questions of the day before it demands new legislation. In other words, we do not want propaganda spread among our women voters. We want to present the elements of a problem, and let public opinion grow out of this presentation. Then the League of Women Voters will have behind it an irresistible demand, public opinion, and will be a real experiment in honest democracy."

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., MAY 16, 1921 No. 7

LEAGUE OFFICERS FOR THE NEW YEAR

The above picture of the newly elected officers of the Indiana League of Women Voters was taken immediately after their election, on the roof of the Claypool Hotel by the staff artist of the Indianapolis News. Through the courtesy of the News we are permitted to thus introduce Mrs. Homer McCray, Treasurer; Mrs. E. A. Gould, Third Vice-President; Mrs. W. S. Greenough, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, President; Mrs. Charles A. Carlisle, Second Vice-President, and Mrs. Olive B. Lewis, Secretary. Mrs. Alice Foster McCulloch, First Vice-President, is expected to return from California this month.

A FORWARD LOOK

Our second annual convention has passed into history, and, with the passing we cross the threshold of a new fiscal year which gives promise of being one of wonderful opportunity for our organization.

Like Christian, in "Pilgrim's Progress", we have journeyed forward amid perplexities and handicaps, weary at times with carrying too heavy a burden of fond illusions as to what can be accomplished in one short year; cheered, again, by casting away some of these useless and entangling illusions and humbly acknowledging that under the best conditions possible, just so much advancement can be accomplished of the kind we know will be lasting and worth while.

The tiresome and discouraging delay in ratification, the hasty preparation of women to register and vote in a presidential election, the problem of selecting and putting through a legislative program, all have been carried on in conjunction with the work of creating a state organization.

Woven and interwoven into the fabric of our many-sided activities has run the ever-present thread of human psychology in relation to the political, economic and industrial advancement of women.

This mental phase has played no small part in the attitude of women themselves toward their own enfranchisement. Some have entertained the thought that the end of all achievement had been attained when ratification of the suffrage amendment became an actual fact.

Blind faith in political parties to take women in on a fifty-fifty basis has finally settled to a realization that the fifty-fifty basis in party representation has yet to be won and can best be achieved through an outside organization such as the League of Women Voters.

Working to educate women in good citizenship; serving as a forum for the discussion of contraversial questions, whether they be of local, state or national magnitude, the League stands forth as a refuge of strength for the guidance of women seeking to become conscientious, intelligent citizens, no matter what their political affiliations may be.

One year of existence has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that there is a real need for such an organization as ours. We find women everywhere who are eager and waiting for just the help we have to offer. The one handicap we so often find is the sad lack of leadership among a group of otherwise splendid women interested and willing to undertake most anything except assume leadership. In time this will pass away, but at present it has to be reckoned with and overcome.

Women have but to find themselves in order to realize their own worth. Our nation needs the help of its women as never before. These are critical days through which civilization is passing, and no group of men or women can remain aloof from active participation in the affairs of life. To participate intelligently means much to the continued strength of our national institutions. The ballot in the hands of trained citizens will be a valuable asset to the life of our nation.

With these thoughts and convictions in mind, we face the new year with high heart and fresh courage, ready to take up our work for increased organization and membership to the end that the next convention will reveal a fourfold growth in the rich resources of our League.

With eyes to front and hand on heart, let us pledge ourselves anew to the cherished ideal of our forefathers, a sturdy, intelligent, Christian Citizenship!

HELEN BEARDSLEY.

THE WOMAN VOTER

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Roberta L. Stahr, Editor

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CONVENTION ECHOES

It is impossible in the space available in the Woman Voter to give full reports of the many inspiring and instructive speeches and discussions on the convention program, but we are giving the entire issue to Convention and State news.

Many of the delegates were unable to reach Indianapolis in time for the opening session on Wednesday afternoon, because they had served on election boards at the Primary elections the day before and were detained so that they could not reach the convention city until late Wednesday night or early Thursday morning. However, more than one hundred delegates registered on Wednesday. The afternoon session was taken up by the President's report, Treasurer's report and organization of the Convention Committees.

In the evening Miss Alma Sickler, president of the Indianapolis League, extended greetings in the name of the local League and Mrs. E. C. Rumpler, brought greetings in the name of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs, of which she is president. Miss Marie B. Ames of St. Louis, who has had charge of the National Citizenship Schools, gave a most interesting address on "The Octopus", which she defined as that inner circle of self-seeking politicians that dominates all political parties, and which the League of Women Voters is working to destroy. Miss Ames stated, "There is not one woman in the United States today who is in the 'inner circle' of any political party. It is a small octopus that is banded together for selfishness. We can not hope to accomplish much with the election laws as they are. The League of Women Voters has a trying problem to meet in the different states to improve those laws." Miss Ames suggested this slogan for the League: "Loyalty to the country and humanity above party loyalty."

At the close of the evening program the film "When Women Work", which was produced by the Women's Department of the Government to show conditions of women in industry in this country, and the film produced by the Woman's Home Companion, entitled, "Women Who Work for Women in Washington," showing the national offices and officers of the League of Women Voters and the committee of women lobbying in Washington for the bills of particular interest to women (especially the Sheppard-Towner bill) were shown.

On Thursday the convention hall and offices were thronged with delegates from all sections of the state, there being representatives from every one of the thirteen districts present. It was a big day and the program crowded full of good things from 9 A. M., when the convention was called to order until 11 o'clock that night after the banquet.

Mrs. C. C. Warington of Ft. Wayne presented the work of her committee and explained in a convincing manner the necessity for women working for the Unification of Laws pertaining to women. As an example the Guardianship Bill which the League presented at the last legislature and succeeded in having passed, gave to women of this state the right of guardianship of their own children which had never been permitted before in the history of the State.

Mrs. Luella Cox, head of the Women's and Children's department of the Indiana Industrial Board and chairman of the League's State Committee for Women in Industry, outlined the work of her committee and presented the recommendations of the National League for acceptance as a part of our State program. She had also provided a supply of literature on the conditions and needs of women in industry which the delegates were privileged to take home with them.

Mrs. Ella B. Kehrer of Anderson, chairman of the League's Child Welfare Committee, spoke of the work of her committee and especially of the work of the League in presenting and securing the passage of the School Attendance and Child Labor bill, which is considered a model law of its kind and without doubt one of the most important bills passed at our last legislature. She urged the women to study the provisions of the law and to work for its enforcement throughout the State. This is but one step toward the bettering of conditions of children in Indiana, but having taken this step we must not permit it to be ineffective and to result in backward rather than a forward movement.

Dr. Adah McMahan, chairman of the State Social Hygiene Committee, reported for her committee.. She stated that she believed the next few years will see a decided reaction from this so-called "day of loose morals". She stated also that her committee could not do a great deal of work independently but that it gave its aid to measures relating to morals and public health, such as raising the age of consent, sanitary measures, public playgrounds, supervised dance halls and lectures and demonstrations to women and children on laws of health.

Miss Clara Gilbert of Kendallville, calendar clerk of the recent legislature, addressed the convention on "The Legislative Interlude." Miss Gilbert traced in a most interesting way the course of a bill through the legislature, from its presentation to defeat or passage as the case might be. She said "the defeat of a bill must not be accepted as failure, because it often means only the beginning of success, because of the educational value of concentrating attention on the measure." She spoke also of the necessity for women interesting themselves in legislation, in the enforcement of the laws secured, and especially urged study of the Constitutional Amendments which will be voted upon at the special election in September. Miss Gilbert outlined a method of awakening interest in welfare work among women who have hitherto been interested chiefly in the fields of so-called art and literature and demonstrated that all art and all literature are fundamentally based on these seemingly small but really great human happenings of every-day life.

Mrs. Grace Julian Clark, chairman of the Indiana Committee for the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Fund, reported $475.00 collected to date and made a stirring appeal for co-operation of the women in raising the balance of the $5,000 assigned as Indiana's quota of the Memorial Fund.

CONFERENCE OF EXECUTIVES

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the National League is composed of the National Chairman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Richard Edwards, First Vice-President, and Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, Second Vice-President. As Mrs. Park was coming to Indiana to have a part in our Convention, a conference of the Executive Committee was called for Indianapolis on Friday, May 6th. This brought as a visitor to the convention Miss Sherwin, who was introduced to the delegates and spoke for a few minutes, stating that she had come to Indiana to see how a state convention was conducted because Ohio was to have its first real convention of the League of Women Voters this month. She encouraged the women to hold fast to their faith in the organization and to go on determinedly along the lines of work she had heard proposed at the convention.

Miss Sherwin is president of the Cleveland League and was general chairman for the city of Cleveland in making and carrying out plans for the National Convention.

TEN NEW LEAGUES

Indiana was most fortunate in having Miss Gertrude Watkins and Miss Liba Peshakova, National organization experts for special field work in the 6th and 8th Districts for two weeks previous to the State Convention. They did excellent work in the limited time they had and visited twenty towns and cities in an endeavor to quickly arouse interest in the League, organize where conditions were favorable for immediate action and to influence interested women to attend the State Convention.

They are not only capable and efficient young women but very attractive and of charming personality. Mrs. Ella B. Kehrer of Anderson, and Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, chairmen of the two districts in which they worked, went with them whenever possible and the combined efforts resulted in organization of the following new leagues:

Muncie—Mrs. C. J. Gill, well known to Indiana women by her association with them in the Franchise League is president.

Winchester—Miss Juanita Hardman, president.

Selma—Mrs. J. N. Orr, president.

Newcastle—Miss Mary A. Nixon, city and county chairman.

Milton—Mrs. Lycurgus Beeson, president.

Centerville—Mrs. S. T. Pike, president.

Morristown—Mrs. Chas. Rock, president.

Greenfield—Mrs. W. E. Bussell, president.

Brookville—Mrs. Geo. E. Mullen, president.
Richmond—Mrs. W. W. Gaar, president.

At Knightstown and Carthage organization of the League was not completed but Mrs. C. F. Baxter, Knightstown, and Mrs. J. A. Lineback, Carthage, were appointed temporary chairmen to complete organization as soon as possible after the State Convention.

Delegates from nearly all of these new Leagues attended the Convention and on Thursday, May 5th, Yayette County of the Sixth District had a delegation of fifty-eight women present. They were rousingly welcomed with applause when they marched to their places in the convention hall.

OUR NEW CONSTITUTION

When the Constitution of the Indiana League was adopted in Convention a year ago, it seemed to be all that could be desired, but various incongruities were discovered during the year when attempting to conduct the work of the League according to its provisions. It became imperative that some changes be made before starting upon another year's work, and a committee was appointed to carefully revise the old constitution and submit an amended one for acceptance of the League at the State Convention.

Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross of Rensselaer, chairman of the Tenth District, with the assistance of Mrs. H. O. Long, chairman of the Fourth District, Mrs. Maude Murray, chairman of the Twelfth District, Mrs. C. A. Evans, chairman of the Second District, and the following county chairmen: Mrs. A. T. Stuart, Tippecanoe County; Mrs. L. S. Fickenscher, St. Joseph County; Mrs. S. M. Grimes, Clay County; Mrs. Christian Eby, Fayette County, deserve much credit as well as thanks for the revised Constitution that was adopted by the convention. The Constitution in new form will be printed and ready for distribution to the various leagues as soon as it is possible to have the work done.

THE CLOSING DAY

Friday of the convention was given over to discussion of business plans, the election of directors, the meeting of the newly elected board of directors and election of officers for the new year.

Miss Gertrude Watkins, national field worker, spoke on "Methods of Organization" and lead in a very helpful discussion of the subject as well as programs of work for rural or small-town leagues.

Miss Liba Peshakova, national organizer, spoke on the subject of "Citizenship Schools, Class Study and Local League Publicity." She answered questions and lead in the discussion of these live topics.

Miss Stahr of the headquarters office spoke concerning the two League publications that the League members should support, namely, the Woman Citizen, which is the National political magazine for women, and the Woman Voter, which is published for and in the interest of our own State League. She urged all members to subscribe for both papers and especially to work for subscriptions in their home leagues for the Woman Voter as its very existence will depend upon the securing of 1,500 or 2,000 subscribers. For thirty days a special offer is made for the two magazines to any one person for a full year for $2.00 only, which is the price of the Woman Citizen alone.

The Woman Voter has now passed its sixth issue, has been favorably accepted and seemingly appreciated. It has been furnished to league presidents, county and township chairmen free of charge, but after this convention issue it will be sent only to bonafide subscribers at 50 cents per year.

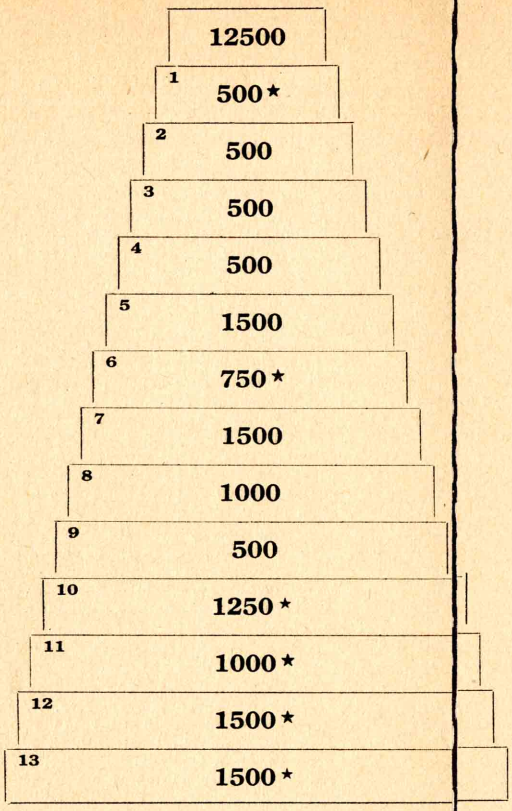
IF THE WOMAN VOTER MEANS ANYTHING TO YOU SEND IN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AT ONCE.

The Elections Committee reported the election of seven directors to serve for three years: Mrs. B. B. White, Terre Haute; Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Muncie; Mrs. Guy Obson, Jasonville; Mrs. C. C. Warrington, Ft. Wayne; Mrs. John C. Boss, Elkhart; Mrs. C. A. Carlisle, South Bend; Mrs. Homer McCray, Kendallville. To serve two years, Mrs. Walter Greenough, Indianapolis, and Mrs. Harry McMullen, Aurora. To serve one year, Mrs. Fred Lauenstein, Evansville, and Mrs. Fred Kerfess, New Albany.

The final reading of the Amendments to the State Constitution resulted in the adoption of the Constitution as amended. The new constitution was ordered printed and will be sent to the State officers and leagues as soon as published.

The district chairmen that had been elected at the caucuses during the convention were reported and introduced to the convention: 1st District, Mrs. Edward Kiefner, Evansville; 2nd, Mrs. C. A. Evans, Bloomington; 4th, Mrs. H. O. Long, North Vernon; 5th, Mrs. S. M. Grimes, Brazil; 6th, Mrs. Christian Eby, Connersville; 7th, Mrs. Isaac Born, Indianapolis; 8th, Mrs. Ella B. Kehrer, Anderson; 10th, Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, Rensselaer; 11th, Mrs. E. A. Gould, Peru; 12th, Mrs. Maud Murray, Helmer; 13th, Mrs. J. J. Littrell, Elkhart. There were not a sufficient number of delegates from the 3rd and the 9th districts to elect their chairmen. These vacancies will be filled by appointment by the State board.

The Board of Directors met at noon and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, Elkhart; First Vice-President, Mrs. Alice F. McCulloch, Ft. Wayne; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Chas. Arthur Carlisle, South Bend; Third Vice-President, Mrs. E. A. Gould, Peru; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. W. S. Greenough, Indianapolis; Secretary, Mrs. Olive Beldon Lewis, Indianapolis, and Treasurer, Mrs. Homer McCray, Kendallville. Mrs. Carlisle will have charge of the Department of Membership; Mrs. Gould, Organization, and Mrs. Greenough, League Programs of Work.



BUILDING THE PYRAMID

Immediately following the inspirational address of Mrs. Park on Thursday afternoon, the convention delegates, under the leadership of Mrs. Richard Edwards, Miss Mae Helmer and Miss Adah Bush, were as busy as proverbial bees in raising the funds necessary to carry on the work of the State League for the next year. The project was put on under the caption "Building the Pyramid", and the drawing at the top of this article shows the pyramid of districts and the quota or amount expected for each district to underwrite of the total amount of the State budget, which is $12,500.

Much enthusiasm prevailed and pledges were called thick and fast from the floor in the race to see which district would be the first to go over the top. The 13th District was the first over with the 12th District as a close second. The 10th, the 11th, 1st and 6th followed in quick succession. The districts that subscribed the full amount of their quota are indicated on the drawing by a star (*). Not all of the districts were able to subscribe the full amount assigned to them, but it is expected that they will all assume their quotas before the year closes.

It was an interesting hour and, as Mrs. Grace Julian Clark expresses it, "Nothing was more noticeable and reassuring to the older suffrage workers than the ease with which the League budget was secured through pledges. It was interesting to note the enthusiasm and even eagerness of the various districts in complying with the requests made of them. Not all the district pledges were secured then and there, but with such a start it will not be difficult to complete the amounts in the remaining districts."

Only three-fourths of the entire budget was actually subscribed, but with new leagues being organized, new workers being enlisted and with persistent effort the whole amount can no doubt be subscribed within the next few months.

If your district is not yet over the top, will you not devote some of your time to interesting men and women who can help?

DEMANDS DEFINITE PARTY ISSUES

William Allen White pointed out to the women voters the dangers and fallacies of the political party system in his address, given at the annual banquet on Thursday evening. The speaker declared, "I believe in party system but it needs tinkering, something done to it to make it effective. Parties do not seem to represent the majority; platforms and candidates don't represent the majority of the people. The people don't get what they want and they say—why? We get second-rate candidates and third-rate platforms. The party does not function normally because the leaders are not representative. The majority should rule, but instead it is the rule of a lot of Temple Pharisees who do not represent the rank and file of the people. There is no genuine vital difference between the parties on the big issues, the same planks are put in both Democratic and Republican platforms.

"Platforms should state issues fairly and squarely, but today a platform is like man, fearfully and wonderfully made, but full of weasel words that suck out the meaning and leave the platform dead and soon to be forgotten. Party leaders don't recognize the fact that one crowd should state a fact and the other crowd oppose it. Instead they write platforms as nearly like the other fellow's platform as possible so as to fool the people.

"We cannot go along in the great reconstruction period as effective organs of public opinion if the party systems persist as dead things. Before debate comes up in congress on any measure of vital import, that issue should come before the people. The Sheppard-Towner bill in which all women are so greatly and deeply interested has never been made an issue as it deserves to be. Political issues should be opposed openly. The opposition stated clean and square. All such questions as distribution of fuel, water, oil and other questions of paramount importance must be understood by the people by intelligent discussion. Now, only those who belong to small groups get it and those who do not belong to a group such as this League for instance, do not get it.

"The great crisis facing us now finds us in the midst of a great reaction. War must have its price, disenchantment and disillusion for years after it ends. I feel that this great reaction which gives now a rather mean and petty notion of isolation will soon leave us, and we will find our dream is still there, nothing gone but our sleep. Ever there is the great resurrection and it will come."

At the close of Mr. White's address he invited the women to ask questions and perhaps to his surprise they responded quickly with requests for information on a number of things that he was in position to give. In response to the question, Should women go into the party organizations? he replied, "Go into your own party, either party, and put the fear of God into that party, but this can only be accomplished by hard work. There is an awful lot of dirty party linen in this country needing washing, and you girls might as well get at it.

The question was asked, how women could accomplish things in the party when they are not yet recognized as part of the party organization. Mr. White's advise was, "Go to the primaries, have an intelligent plan as to what you are going to do, be a cheerful loser and stick to the game."

PLANS FOR THE NEW YEAR

The State Board of Directors was organized along new lines at the meeting of the Board with its newly elected members Friday, May 6th, and it is hoped that by increasing the number of directors who will bear active responsibility to also increase the working efficiency of the State organization.

In accordance with the new constitution adopted at the convention the number of directors-at-large was increased from fifteen to twenty-one and instead of having but one vice-presidet, the number was increased to four. The new plan is that the first vice-president shall work closely with the president and be responsible for assuming the duties of president when necessary. The second vice-president is to be chairman of the Department of Membership; the third vice-president head of the Department of Organization; and the fourth vice-president head of the Department of Programs of Work. The secretary and treasurer, of course, will perform the duties belonging to such officers.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention were several which definitely stated special features or projects to be undertaken as the Indiana League's program of work for the year. Of great importance is the decision that the League undertake as one of its chief activities for the coming year a membership drive under the general direction of a State committee, headed by Mrs. Charles Arthur Carlisle of South Bend, who, as second vice-president, is membership chairman. The goal of the drive is to be 25,000 paid-up members in Indiana, and the campaign to begin as early as the membership committee can be organized and plans made.

Another important piece of work to be undertaken is for the local leagues to work in their own communities for the appointment of properly qualified women as local School Attendance Officers. The School Attendance Child Labor Law, enacted by our last legislature, as a result of the active campaigning of the League of Women Voters, goes into effect in July and the convention delegates adopted as a vital part of our program of work the proper enforcement of this law. The law provides that women as well as men are elligible to the position of School Attendance officers, and, in the opinion of many, women are better qualified than the majority of men to hold such offices.

Indiana women having secured passage of what is considered a model School Attendance and Child Labor Law should bend every effort to making it effective and giving every child in Indiana its opportunity for education and protection in the industrial world. It was also resolved by the covention that the League petition the Governor and the State Board of School Attendance for the appointment of a fully qualified and experienced woman as the State School Attendance officer.

At the National League Convention, held in Cleveland in April, a resolution was adopted which was also to be presented to all of the State leagues. It was presented to the Indiana delegates by the Resolutions Committee and unanimously adopted. In adopting the resolution it was urged upon all local leagues to cooperate in the fullest way in carrying out its intent and purpose. It reads as follows:

"Whereas, the organization of a nation for modern war mobilizes its entire human and economic resources, wipes out old distinctions between combatants and noncombatants, and takes a toll of material resources and human suffering hitherto undreamed of;

Whereas, 80 per cent. of the federal appropriations of the United States go to pay the cost of wars, past, present and to come;

Whereas, the cost of the last war has driven other countries to the verge of bankruptcy and for them to assume additional taxation to keep up the race for military and naval supemacy means incalculable suffering, the indefinite delay of reconstruction, and economic disintegration in which we also will be involved;

Whereas, the president has stated in his message that while prudence forbids us to disarm alone, we are ready to co-operate with other nations to approximate disarmaments;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we urge upon the president and congress that they initiate a movement to secure such co-operation with other governments for the reduction of armaments at the earliest possible time.

Although the legislature will not convene again in regular session until 1923, a resolution was adopted providing for undertaking the passage of a law to reestablish the Mother's Pension System so that mothers may be enabled to keep their children in their homes instead of having them placed in institutions.

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MRS. MAUD WOOD PARK TELLS HOW TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The interest of all delegates centered upon the message from our national leader, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, who spoke for more than an hour on Thursday afternoon, on how to increase the working effectiveness of our organization. Mrs. Park said, "In order to do effective work in the League of Women Voters, you must have three essentials, namely, an ideal, and you must not only have it but you must feel it poignantly; secondly, a plan, and you must not only have it, but you must follow it; and thirdly, workers who not only work, but have the faculty of getting other people to work.

"The ideal of the League is variously stated in our by-laws. It states the League is organized to foster education in citizenship and to promote needed legislation. Another way of saying the same thing is, that every woman be an intelligent, self-determined and conscientious voter. We need to feel deeply that we have before us a tremendous opportunity to share in the great adventure of government by the people, which is the greatest adventure that history has ever known. If we realize the importance of this opportunity, we shall be thrilled with the zeal to work to make the most of it.

"The plan should be definite, and ought to combine both study and work but should not include too much. While many things are desirble, we shall work far more effectively if we try to do a few things well, rather than scattering our energies over a larger field.

"You must have workers who care, women of initiative persistence and ability to get on with others. They should give full credit to work being done by other organizations of women, maintaining a frank and fair attitude toward political party organizations, and cordially recognizing the good things men are doing and have done.

"The much feared danger of over-organization will not be troublesome if the new organization has something definite and difficult to do. It should be realized that our standing as citizens is the largest form of human relationship, all others are more or less limited; the family by the blood or marriage tie; the club by social or business interests, and the church by the limits of the denomination. As voters we are allied with all other men and women who are citizens of the Nation on a basis of equality that ought to be in the highest degree stimulating for the advancement of good citizenship."

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIANA CONSTITUTION

Miss Grace Thompson, Extension Division of Indiana University, came to the convention on Friday to present the proposed amendments to the Indiana Constitution which the people of the commowealth will vote upon in special election September 6, 1921.

Miss Thompson could be permitted a very limited time which she used to explain the facilities of the Extension Division of the State University for co-operation with the women voters in studying the proposed amendments. This department of the University is prepared to furnish printed leaflets giving arguments pro and con on all the thirteen amendments that are to be voted upon. This material can be obtained by writing to the Extension Division, Indiana University, Bloomington.

The Woman Voter plans to publish in this and succeeding issues the amendments in order that all members of the League of Women Voters may be informed concerning them.

It is expressly requested that each local chapter of the League give place for study of these amendments on their local programs as it is of the utmost importance that all voters thoroughly understand what they are voting for when the election is held.

Indiana University also has "package libraries" of pamphlets and clippings, on Taxation (general) Income Tax and Citizenship, which contain such material as is available on the principal questions raised by the proposed constitutional amendments.

THE CONSTITUTION AMENDMENTS

The following is a compilation of portions of certain sections and articles of the Constitution of the State of Indiana with proposed amendments which were presented in joint resolutios adopted by the General Assembly of 1921 and signed by the Governor.

There are thirteen proposed amendments. The people of the State will vote on them in special election September 6, 1921.

The resolutions are numbered 5 to 7, 9 to 11, and 13 to 19.

Joint Resolution No. 5.

Restricting Right of Voting.

Following is the language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 2, Article 2:

"In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he or she may reside."

Section 2, Article 2, of the Constitution differs from the resolution in that it has, besides the language of resolution No. 5, other clauses which read as follows: "and every male of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township sixty United States one year, and shall have resided in this days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceing such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization."

Also in the Constitution the section has at the end, after the word "reside", the following clause: "if he shall have been duly registered according to law."

Joint Resolution No. 6.

Classification for Registration.

Following is the language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 14, Article 2:

"All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; but township elections may be held at such time as may be provided by law: Provided, That the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general or appellate jurisdiction, by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officer shall be voted for; and may also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote. In providing for the registration of persons entitled to vote, the General Assembly shall have power to classify the several counties, townships, cities and towns of the state into classes, and to enact laws prescribing a uniform method of registration in any or all such classes."

Section 14, Article 2, of the Constitution is the same as the first part of the resolution but does not have the last sentence which gives the General Assembly power of classification.

Joint Resolution No. 7.

Apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

Following is the language of the resolution proposing amendment to Sections 4 and 5, Article 4:

"Section 4. The General Assembly shall, during the period between the general election in the year 1924 and the convening of the legislature in 1925, and every sixth year thereafter, cause to be ascertained the number of votes cast for all of the candidates for secretary of state in the different counties at the last preceding general election."

"Section 5. The number of senators and representatives shall, at the session next following each period when the number of votes cast for the office of secretary of state shall be ascertained, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of votes so cast for all of the candidates for the office of secretary of state at such last preceding general election."

Sections 4 and 5, Article 4, of the Constitution provide for "an enumeration to be made of all the male inhabitants over the age of twenty-one years" and that the number of Senator and Representatives shall be apportioned "according to the number of male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age."

THANKS!

The Indiana League of Women Voters in convention assembled on May 6, 1921, passed the following resolutions by a "rising vote".

"Be it resolved that we, the Indiana League of Women Voters, express our thanks to the management of the Claypool Hotel for the many courtesies shown our delegates and visitors during the convention."

"That our appreciation be expressed to the Indianapolis League for the valuable service given by the various committees on convention arrangements and to Misses Lauter and Sickler for the presentation of the very pretty and interesting naturalization pageant."

"That an expression of gratitude be given to the newspapers of Indianapolis for their reports of the convention sessions and also to the Terre Haute Star and Tribune for their interest and courtesy for sending special correspondents to cover the news of our convention."

It affords the officers and directors of the State League much pleasure to give this public expression of appreciation through the columns of the Woman Voter.

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., JUNE 1, 1921 No. 8

MRS. CARINA C. WARRINGTON

INDIANA'S FIRST WOMAN JUDGE

The first woman to sit as Judge over any court in the State of Indiana was Mrs. Carina C. Warrington of Fort Wayne, who presided over the Police Court of that city on Monday, May 23rd. Mrs. Warrington was appointed by Judge Frank Mungovan. Judge Warrington handled all cases with dignity and despatch.

There was a variety of cases to be tried including disorderly conduct, train climbers and loiterers, joy-ride speeders, public intoxication, wife beater, forgery and a run-away boy charged with theft.

Mrs. Warrington is well known in the state and especially highly regarded by the members of the League of Women Voters. During the past year she was Chairman of the State Committee on the Unification of Laws concerning women and rendered excellent service not only to the State organization but at the National Convention submitted a Mother's Pension Bill which was adopted by the National Committee to be used as a model bill for all states interested in promoting such legislation.

Mrs. Warrington retains the chairmanship of the Committee for the ensuing year and at the recent convention was elected as a director-at-large of the State League to serve for a period of three years.

The Woman Voter considers it a privilege to thus introduce Mrs. Warrington to those who do not know her and it is a matter of very sincere gratification to the entire membership of the Indiana League of Women Voters to have the honor of being the first woman judge in the State conferred upon her.

INDIANA NEEDED IN WORLD ALLIANCE

Now that the suffrage struggle is over in our country, do you not think it but fair that we should try to help women in other countries to gain their political independence? The International Woman Suffrage Alliance was formed in order that different nationalities might give each other this mutual help. Today of the 29 nations which make up the membership of the Alliance, 19 are already enfranchised although one member of the 19—Hungary—is in immediate danger of losing its newly acquired right. The International Alliance had a struggle to maintain itself during the war. It has now the struggle to maintain itself during the aftermath of the war, when the exchequers of all its component societies are empty and when the rate of exchange makes nearly worthless the dues of a large portion of its members. Although the Alliance is a federation of national suffrage associations, it has been maintained by individual memberships. The Alliance has a total membership of 381. The membership in America is 201. The cost of membership is $5.00 annually and this includes receiving monthly the journal, "Jus Suffragrii", which gives an account of the activities in the various component societies.

The first Congress since the war was held last June in Geneva, Switzerland. About 30 American women attended that Congress and can testify to the keen desire on the part of the European women that the Alliance should be able to hold together through these difficult years. Unfortunately, the Paris Congress, scheduled for 1922, has had to be given up, owing to the disturbed conditions in Europe over the reparations and indemnities of the peace treaty, and ,of course, it is much more difficult to hold such an association together without annual meetings.

Today the governing board consists of two women from America (the President and the Treasurer), three from Great Britain, two from Germany, one from France, one from Italy, one from Switzerland and one from Sweden. During the war it was the financial support given by American women that kept the Alliance alive. If America could furnish 350 more annual memberships, the Alliance could be kept going until June, 1922. If your state could furnish its quota of these 350, namely 20 memberships, it would be doing its part towards helping to gain freedom for the women of the world. As long as you do not now have to labor on behalf of the enfranchisement of women in your own country, will you not do this much for the women of other lands? CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, President.
K. DEXTER McCORMICK, Treasurer.

You will note that Mrs. Catt has set Indiana's quota as twenty members at $5 each. This assignment was given to Indiana at the National Convention and it is now necessary for at least twenty women to evidence their willingness to aid women of other countries not only to secure but to preserve their civic and political right by sending their membership to the State headquarters office where it will be gratefully received and promptly forwarded to Mrs. McCormick, the Alliance Treasurer.

It is hoped that no other appeal than this will be made necessary. Please send in your $5 now.

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ORDERS FROM THE BOSS

WOMEN ORGANIZED TO REDUCE ARMAMENTS

Pursuant to the resolutions passed by the National Convention and the Indiana Convention relative to reduction of armament, the National Committee of which Miss Elizabeth Hauser of Girard, Ohio, and director of the Fourth Region is chairman, met in Washington May 27th, to make plans for organized effort to carry out the intention of the Resolution.

All sections of the country were represented by the sixteen members of the Committee who attended and they have returned home to immediately further organization of women interested in this vital subject whether members of the League of Women Voters or not.

Special effort will be made to reach, interest and organize women living in the rural districts who in most cases belong to no club organizations and have no means of expressing individual opinions. State committees are being formed as rapidly as possible and they will work in conjunction with the National Committee under direction of Miss Hauser.

The Borah Amendment which passed the Senate the same day that the Committee met in Washington stimulated the women to push their work with greater activity and a resolution urging world-wide co-operation of women for reduction of armaments was unanimously adopted by the Committee. Leading women in foreign countries will be asked to organize the women of their nations and both here and abroad a systematic campaign of education as to armaments and their cost will be carried on.

"This is not propaganda," said Miss Hauser, "it is simply a presentation of facts and figures which are part of government records. We want to give women the facts; we want to present the truth to them and let them form their own opinion, then let them write their representatives in Congress and Parliament. Senators and congressmen have told us they want to know the sentiment of their constituents. Let the women of America and of foreign countries inform themselves of the present costs and future plans of their government toward armament. As citizens they have the right to express their honest opinion and convictions to those who represent them. There is a constantly increasing burden of taxation on the people of all countries to meet the military and naval progress of their governments and it is a question in which women have as vital an interest as men."

The members of the Indiana Committee have not yet been named but probably can be announced in the next issue of the Woman Voter.

NEW PLANS FOR STATE WORK

Plans made at a conference in Elkhart of Mrs. Carlisle, Chairman of Membership, Mrs. Gould, chairman of Organization, Mrs. Edwards, Chairman of Publicity, and Mrs. Beardsley, President, have been approved by the Board of Directors and will be put in operation as rapidly as possible. Mrs. Greenough, Chairman of Programs, could not attend the conference but submitted plans which were also approved.

The work of the four general departments is so closely interwoven that they cannot be separated and to successfully carry out the plans made the closest cooperation is required. The month of June is to be devoted to organization and membership work. It is hoped that the services of an experienced organizer can be secured and Mrs. Gould expects to work with her. Mrs. Carlisle is preparing general instructions on the membership drive, starting June 15th and working toward 25,000 members in Indiana by October 15th.

The month of July organization and membership work to be continued wherever possible and Mrs. Greenough to submit program plans for adoption of the Leagues. Mrs. Greenough plans first to concentrate program material on the proposed Constitution Amendments that are to be voted on September 6th.

The month of August all Leagues will be urged to study and hold open forums for discussion of the proposed Amendments and especially to interest men and women in the "Women's Amendment" requiring full citizenship of both men and women before they are elligible to vote. This Amendment belongs peculiarly to our organization. It was first proposed and later carried in the Legislature through the efforts of the Women's Franchise League, and it is the one above all the other proposed Amendments that most seriously and vitally interests women. It will receive great opposition in some sections of the state especially the large cities where the foreign population is a big factor in political circles. Therefore it behooves the women throughout the state to actively work and influence every possible voter to vote for this Amendment.

The last week of August and continuing to Tuesday, September 6th, will be designated as Constitutional Week. During this time a house-to-house canvas will be

(Continued to page 4)

THE SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL.

"The Senate Committee on Education has ordered a favorable report on the Sheppard-Towner bill. The next step in the Senate is to obtain for the bill an early and favorable vote.

In the House our task is more difficult. Mr. Winslow, the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which has the bill in charge, has not set a definite date for taking up the bill. He says, too, that his committee must hold hearings on it again—this in spite of the fact that hearings were held for six days in December before the same committee, which, with a few exceptions, has the same membership in this Congress as in the last.

It is of the utmost importance that matters be hurried up in the House, because the longer the Committee waits to take the matter up the harder become our chances of getting the bill disposed of before the summer recess. Even if Congress does not adjourn early in the summer, so many members are likely to go away that frequently important bills have to wait until autumn.

Another danger is that the opposition, led by various anti-suffrage leaders, is becoming more intense and more unscrupulous all the time. The bill is constantly being misrepresented and incorrectly described in medical journals and the like, and an effort is being made to persuade physicians that the passage of the measure is an entering wedge for "state medicine", the ruin of private practice, etc. The opponents also say that the bill is compulsory. None of these charges is true. The bill is entirely permissive. No state is obliged to accepts its provisions and no woman is obliged to make use of the facilities it offers. As regards the private practitioner, the fact is that doctors who have worked in communities where there are public health nurses have found them of great assistance and would not willingly go back to the old system.

We are sorry to ask you again to pile in letters and telegrams, but we understand that the opposition is getting in a great many such letters, particularly in districts where the anti-suffragists and organizations like the American Medical Liberty League, which object to all health measures, are strong.

It is, therefore, important to make the members of the Congress feel once again that we greatly desire prompt action in this matter. Their memories for such measures are short and we find that if they are not continually reminded other matters crowd this one out of their minds."

MAUD WOOD PARK, Pres.

The above statement from Mrs. Park concerning the Maternity and Infancy bill explains the necessity for telegrams and letters being sent as all directors and league presidents were urged to do in the bulletin from the Elkhart headquarters on May 28th.

WHAT'S THE ANSWER?

In The New Republic of June 1st, Mr. Edward G. Lowry has an article, "Shall We Join the Ladies?", which is well worth reading and most women will find it very apropos. We take the liberty of quoting a few paragraphs.

"From time to time one encounters or has pointed out to one some queer looking dick who is described as a man who understands women. I do not believe there are any such persons. I have noticed that the odd lots among the male bipeds who profess to understand women are usually roaming the high hills unprotected by the game laws. They seem somehow to be out of tune with the infinite. While it is true that they are in circulation, in the neat French phrase, their life currents are irregular; they are not working a route.

"Now a place and a job has been found for them if they are really masters of their subjects. If these supernormal and penetrating intelligences will apply with their credentials to the Republican and Democratic National Committees they will be put to work. * * *

"The problem of the Republican and Democratic politicians is this: What shall we do with our girls? And, secondly, will they take confederate money, which means, will they be easily bamboozled? The correct answer remains as before: You never can tell. This indicates, obliquely but clearly why so many men are gray-headed before their time. * * *

"Another group is The League of Women Voters. It is the outgrowth of the old National Suffrage Association. It is to this moment non-partisan and independent. In its National and its local and State organizations some of its officers are Democrats and some are Republicans. Insofar as the women voters are organized, I judge the greater number of them are members of this League. Some of the shrewdest women politicians in the country are in the League. They acquired their experience and their skill while working for suffrage. It taught them how men play politics, and some of them, one is not surprised to discover, have improved on their teachers. Besides these two groups (The Woman's Party and the League of Women Voters) there are the women who have affiliated with the Democratic and Republican Parties.

"But it is to the League of Women Voters, I suspect, that the politicians will look with most interest and respect. It is the League that seems destined to offer the greatest obstacle to the desire of the party managers that the women come into one or another of the major organizations. The League is organized by women and for women. Its leaders know many of the devious by-paths of politics. They will not content themselves with being mere party followers, they will want to sit in the actual game of control and direction and management. Now, of course, this is no part of the plan of the men actually in control of the parties. They want the vote of the ladies, but they do not want the new voters to share in the management and control of the 'organization'. That is man's work.

"The docile male, with few exceptions has always been willing to serve a long novitiate, doing what he was told and voting the straight ticket without asking questions. But who can tell what the ladies will do, already some of them show signs of wanting to know all about everything. Now they (the politicians) are poignantly conscious of a sort of restlessness, a sea-shell murmur, a reaching out, a questioning, a sort of what-do-we-do-next attitude. In brief, the ladies, or at least, many of them, are beginning to get that Twelve-Pound look in their eyes.

"Will the men who understand women tell the puzzled politicians what to do about it? Because many of the old men fear that if something isn't done about it, the question will become not what will men do with women voters, but what will the ladies do with the politicians?"

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO INDIANA CONSTITUTION

(Continued from May 15 issue)

Joint Resolution No. 9.

Following is the language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 14, Article 5.

"Every bill which shall have passed the General Assembly shall be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon its journals, and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the governor's objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by a majority of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature. unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the governor, within five days next after such adjournment, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in the office of the secretary of state, who shall lay the same before the General Assembly at its next session in like manner as if it had been returned by the governor. But no bill shall be presented to the governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly. The governor shall have power to approve or disapprove any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the law, and the item or items of appropriation disapproved shall be void unless repassed according to the rules and limitations prescribed in this section for the passage of bills over the executive veto. In case the governor shall disapprove any item or items of any bill making appropriations of money, he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the item or items which he declines to approve, together with his reasons therefor. If the General Assembly be in session, the governor shall transmit to the house in which the bill shall have originated a copy of each of such items, separately, together with his objections appended to each of such items, and the item or items so objected to shall be separately reconsidered in the same manner as bills which have been passed by the General Assembly and disapproved by the governor, and if on reconsideration such items or any of them shall be approved by a majority of all the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law notwithstanding the objections of the governor."

Section 14, Article5, of the Constitution is the same as the first part of the resolution but does not have the last three sentences which give the governor power to veto items of appropriation bills.

Joint Resolution No. 10.

Fixing Terms of State Offices.

Following is the language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 6:

"There shall be elected by the voters of the state a secretary, an auditor and a treasurer of state, said officers, and all other state officers created by the General Assembly and to be elected by the people, except judges; shall severally hold their offices for four years. They shall perform such duties as may be enjoined by law; and no person other than judges shall be eligible to any of said offices for more than four years in any period of eight years."

Following is the language of the Constiution, Section -, Article 6:

"There shall be elected by the voters of the State a Secretary, an Auditor, and a Treasurer of State, who shall severally hold their offices for two years. They shall perform such duties as may be enjoined by law; and no person shall be eligible to either of said offices more than four years in any period of six years."

Joint Resolution No. 11.

Fixing Terms of County Offices.

Following is the language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 2, Article 6:

"There shall be elected in each county by the voters thereof at the time of holding general elections a clerk of the circuit court, auditor, recorder, treasurer, sheriff and coroner, who shall severally hold their offices for four years; and no person shall be eligible to either of said offices for more than four years in any period of eight years."

Following is the language of the Constitution, Seciontion 2, Article 6:

"There shall be elected in each county, by the voters thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a Clerk Sheriff, Coroner and Surveyor. The Clerk, Auditor and Recorder shall continue in office four years, and no person shall be eligible to the office of Clerk, Recorder or Auditor more than eight years in any period of twelve years. The Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner and Surveyor shall continue in office two years; and no person shall be eligible to the office of Treasurer or Sheriff more than four years in any period of six years."

PUBLICITY SECRETARY ENGAGED

Miss Mary Gallahan of Peru has been engaged to take charge of the League's publicity and will assume the duties of this position in the Elkhart office June 6th. Miss Gallahan has been actively in touch with League work ever since she did publicity work for the Franchise League several years ago.

PLANS FOR STATE WORK—(Continued)

made to inform the voters in the home concerning Amendments and to urge them to vote.

The month of September, after the special election marks the resumption of the intensive membership and organization drive. Particular attention will be given to the organization of women for the local city and town elections. Women are more affected by local than state or national government and the women voters should know the records of the candidates for election on their home tickets.

The month of October the membership drive closes on the 15th and by that time the full outlined programs will have been submitted so that the Leagues can actively take up any branch of study that their members may have decided upon. Of course there will be special matters coming up from time to time which will have to be submitted as occasion requires.

AN URGENT REQUEST

Please pay no heed to requests for action on federal legislation unless these requests come from the Washington headquarters in my name or in the name of someone who says that I requested her to write. The chairmen of the standing committees understand that all directions for work with the Congress should be given through the Washington headquarters.

This caution is necessary because, now that the League is known to be a powerful body, all kinds of persons and organizations are attempting to secure our endorsement of, or opposition to, innumerable measures. Under the ruling of the Convention all federal legislative work is in charge of the National Board of Directors, whose duty it is to plan and direct the campaign for measures which have been endorsed at the Convention.

MAUD WOOD PARK,
National Chairman.

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., JUNE 15, 1921 No. 9

MISS BLANCHE MERRY

Appointed State School Attendance Officer by Governor McCray and State Board of Education. This office created by the School Attendance and Child Labor Law passed by the last Legislature.

LEAGUE WOMEN HONORED

All women of the League of Women Voters were indirectly honored by the appointment of two League workers to important State offices. Miss Blanch Merry of Rensselaer and an active member of the League there was appointed by the Governor and the State Board of Education as State Attendance Officer. She assumed the duties of her office immediately on appointment June 6th.

Miss Merry has been for the past three years assistant principal of the Rensselaer High school. She was not a candidate or applicant for the position but received the appointment on the merits of the work she had done in educational circles in the State. She has taught in the high schools of Frankton and Kentland before going to Rensselaer. When the Indiana League of Women Voters petitioned the Governor and State Superintendent Hines to appoint a woman for this position, no candidate was named, but the League asked that well-qualified and competent, capable women be considered for the positions of State School Attendance and State Probation Officers. Miss Merry is fully qualified for the position she has assumed. She was graduated from the Newton County High School, the State Normal and Chicago University. She attended Indiana University one year and Michigan University for a summer term. Aside from her work in high schools in this state, she was supervisor of Normal Training in Wheeling, W. Va., and one of the instructors in the Frances Parker School in Chicago.

Miss Merry stated to Mrs. Beardsley, "already the influence of our organization for intelligent citizenship has been shown in the planning and successfully carrying through of this new law. It is splendid. Since my appointment to aid in the administration of the law, its force and power for good Americanism is being shown me every day. I assure you and the women of the League that I shall not shirk my duty."

The elation over the news of this appointment of Miss Merry had scarcely subsided in League circles, when word was received that Mrs. Carina Warrington had been appointed by Governor McCray to the office of State Juvenile Probation Officer. Most of the Indiana League members know Mrs. Warrington, and those who did not, had a slight acquaintance with her through the Woman Voter of June 1st. We have reason to be especially gratified over the appointment of these two fine women to positions of authority and responsibility. Both of them are exceptionally well fitted for the places they are to occupy in the State's executive staff for the next four years.

Governor McCray was pleased to make the appointments and is confident they will conduct the affairs of their respective offices in such a way as to reflect credit on his administration and their entire constituency.

The appointment of women to State offices should encourage local Leagues to ask and to work for the appointment of women to local boards and where women are already candidates for local offices, women should give sincere consideration to supporting them regardless of party affiliation.

THE WOMAN VOTER

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THE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle of South Bend, second vice-president and membership chairman of the Indiana League of Women Voters, has definitely planned and is sending out from the Elkhart office instructions for the conduct of the Membership Drive starting June 15th and closing October 15th.

It is really a membership and organization drive since Mrs. Gould, third vice-president and chairman of organization is to wage an organization drive during the same period of time. The goal of the combined campaign is 25,000 members and every county organized by October 15th. This can be accomplished only by the fullest co-operation of every officer and member of the State League.

The purpose of the drive is two-fold, first to secure a larger membership in order that the League may do more efficient work, and increase the number of interested women voters, and second, to make up by membership dues the $4,000 deficit on the League's expense budget for the current year.

It can be done. The man who said, "It can't be done," was interrupted by somebody doing it. Instructions to District, County and Local Chairmen are being sent by Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Gould, with her field workers, has already begun the organization drive.

Special awards will be given by the membership department to the Leagues and the counties making the greatest gains and the highest averages of increase. Definite quotas have been set for Districts and Counties and even though some League members and leaders are planning needed summer vacations, others will remain on the firing line and it is hoped that by October 15th every district will be over the top with its quota of members and with every county organized.

AMERICANIZATION PAGEANT AVAILABLE

The Indianapolis League has published and now has ready for sale the Pageant written by Miss Alma Sickler and Miss Sara Lauter and presented by them at the State Convention in May.

It is an impressive and artistic portrayal of the value of Americanization of the foreigners who come to make their home in our country.

Nothing could be more appropriate for League programs on the Citizenship Amendment or for the Community Forums. It was at the urgent request of the State League that the pageant has been made available in printed form. Price only 25 cents.

For other information write the Indianapolis League, 205 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Indianapolis, and to the State Office, 430 Monger Bldg., Elkhart.

COMMUNITY FORUMS

It is the duty of every citizen of Indiana to be fully informed concerning the proposed Amendments to the State Constitution before voting either yes or no at the special election September 6th. Every citizen is affected by the measures or changes proposed in these Amendments. They are not party issues and the political parties are not active in dispensing information concerning them. The slogan of our League is, "Every woman an informed voter," and as regards the Constitution Amendments the League is anxious for every man to be an informed voter.

The Government Efficiency Department of the League is urging every local branch to hold Community Forums during the month of August and for active house-to-house visiting during Constitution Week to give every voter an opportunity to be informed on these important questions.

The Community Forum plan is this; the League is to secure co-operation of all or as many as possible of organizations of both men and women in the community in holding open forums for the study and discussion and debate of the proposed Amendments. A joint citizens committee should decide the time, place and number of meetings, the speakers to be secured and the special topics to be discussed.

The women are especially interested in the Citizenship Amendment which requires full citizenship of all voters, men or women, before eligible to vote. There will be violent opposition to this Amendment in certain sections of the State and sufficient interest must be aroused concerning it to insure votes for it that will offset the vote against it where the alien or foreign vote is a big political factor. Indiana is one of the seven states that does not require full citizenship and permits aliens to vote upon the "declaration of intention" or "first papers". In the 1920 election more than 61,000 Indiana voters voted upon "first papers" citizenship, while less than 9,000 alien voters who voted had been fully naturalized. Think it over, less than one-eighth of the foreign-born voters who voted were actually United States citizens.

Taxation is always an impelling subject of interest and discussion. Some of the proposed Amendments have to do with this vital subject and no voter can afford to be ignorant concerning them.

Special bulletins outlining plans for the Community Forums are being sent out from headquarters. It is hoped that no League will overlook this splendid and unusual opportunity for the finest kind of community co-operation. These questions should be considered by the men and women together.

STATE NEWS

A number of the Leagues have recently held their election of officers for the new year, those that have reported such elections are Ft. Wayne, Terre Haute, South Bend, Kendallville, Elkhart, Hammond, Tippecanoe County, Bloomington, Anderson, Hazelton and Madison.

No doubt many other Leagues have elected officers but overlooked reporting to headquarters. We again appeal to all Leagues to send in your news items of anything that your League does. This is your department of the Woman Voter and we must depend upon your furnishing the material for it.

The Indianapolis League, as a money-making project, is sponsoring the production of "The Book Job" to be given at the Murat Theater Sunday, June 12th, by the Stuart-Walker Players. Mr. Walker's company gave this unique play in New York in 1918 and in Indianapolis in 1919. It will be a finished and artistic production and it is hoped, will net a tidy sum for the Indianapolis League.

The Crown Point League and the Woman's Study Club of that city united in offering a forty-dollar banner to the High School class having the highest averages and individual prizes for scholarship records. This feature was offered this year as an experiment and proved a popular incentive to high school students. The two organizations will probably renew the offer for next year.

Miss Etelka Rockenbach of New Albany severed her connection with the New Albany schools June 1st to become executive secretary of the Organization Department of the National League of Women Voters, in the office of Mrs. Richard Edwards, Peru, Indiana. Miss Rockenbach has had an important part in various women's activities in Indiana, having served as president of the New Albany League, also League Chairman for Floyd County and is now President of the Tri-Kappa Fraternity which has at present more than seventy chapters in the State.

Mrs. Isaac Born, League Chairman of the 7th District, attended the National Convention of the Temple Sisterhood the last week of May and at the meeting of the League's Board of Directors June 1st reported that the National President of the Sisterhood urged upon all State and local branches to co operate in the fullest way with the League of Women Voters and to enlist in the organization as working members. The recommendation of the National Sisterhood was for all its members to join the League of Women Voters and to carry on their civic work through it.

The Stroh League never lacks a local incentive for work. It is reported that the League will make an effort to have the necessary repairs made to the village church. A free entertainment and picture show were given May 31st to interest the public in the League's work.

Bloomington League has paid $100 of its pledge to the State which is half of the amount pledged and which has been earned since the State Convention. This would be a most excellent example for other Leagues to follow, as it costs just as much to keep the League on a working basis during the summer as any other season during the year.

The Elkhart League held the last meeting of its Current Events Class June 6th at the home of Mrs. Beardsley. Fifteen members of the Howe League drove to Elkhart in autos to attend the meeting. Miss Clara Gilbert of Kendallville has conducted the class twice each month until the course of thirteen lessons was completed. It has been one of the most interesting, helpful and best attended study courses the League has ever had. The Child Welfare work of the League will be continued throughout the summer. Mrs. H. L. Simonton, formerly organization secretary of the State League, has been elected president of the Elkhart League for the ensuing year.

IN OTHER STATES

The value of a State paper for the League is being constantly more widely recognized. The Spotlight which the Missouri League issued during the Legislative session is now to resume publication and to be issued every two weeks. Illinois has just swung into line with its first issue of The Bulletin. Wisconsin issued its first number of the Forward in the form of a four-page multigraphed bulletin which is to be issued monthly and soon to take real form as a paper. The exchange of these newsy state publications are of great help to all.

Nebraska held a State Convention June 7, 8 and 9 at the University of Nebraska in Lincoln and combined with the Convention business a State Institute of Citizenship. Five of the nine sessions of the Convention were devoted to citizenship.

The Minnesota League is justly proud of its record of accomplishment in the Legislature which recently closed. The League was instrumental in securing passage of an increase in the maximum Mothers' Pensions; three bills making women elligible for jury service, a bill regulating Street Trades of Children; bill for the Redistribution of State Aid to Schools; Amendment to the State School Attendance Law; a Maternity and Infancy Bill to accept provisions of the Sheppard-Towner bill, if passed. The bill for a 48-Hour Week for Women was lost at the very last session of the Legislature in the same hour that the women won victory on the Mother's Pension bill that had been bitterly fought.

The Michigan Supreme Court has ruled that a woman may be Justice of the Peace. A man who had been tried before a woman justice near Detroit asked that the case be quashed, contending that a woman could not hold the office of Justice under the Michigan Constitution. The Supreme Court refused to dismiss the case on the grounds that women could hold such offices.

Massachusetts at the close of its first year reports 73 branch Leagues with a membership of 8,000. The Massachusetts League secured passage in the Legislature of the bill making women elligible to all appointive and elective offices where there is no conflict with the State Constitution. They also worked for and secured passage of motion-picture censorship; towns with $1,000,000 property valuation; appointment of a woman as assistant commissioner of labor and extension of the 48-hour law to apply to women employed in hotels, laundries and motion picture establishments.

Georgia League of Women Voters is to promote a state-wide meeting for the purpose of considering suggestions for amendments to the State Constitution. The State President said, "Several years of study will probably be necessary before we will be able to make feasible recommendations for Amendments, but because the task is a big one is no reason why we should not undertake it.

The National office in Washington is to have as its Executive Secretary after June 15th, Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Texas, who is not a stranger to League workers in Indiana. Mrs. Cunningham was president of the Suffrage Association of Texas and also Secretary for several years of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association. The announcement of her acceptance of the position of Executive Secretary of the National League will be gladly received everywhere.

Mrs. Amanda M. Miller, formerly Publicity Director for the Women's Division of the National Republican Committee, is now in charge of the publicity department of the National League of Women Voters.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO INDIANA CONSTITUTION

(Continued from June 1 issue)

Joint Resolution No. 13.

Fixing Term of Office of Attorney.

Following is the language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 11, Article 7:

"There shall be elected in each judicial circuit, by the voters thereof, a prosecuting attorney, who shall hold his office for four years."

Section 11, Article 7, of the Constitution is the same as the resolution except for the word "two" instead of "four".

Joint Resolution No. 14.

Qualifications for Lawyers.

The language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 21, Article 7, is as follows:

"The General Assembly may by law provide for the qualifications of persons admitted to the practice of law."

Section 21, Article 7 of the Constitution reads as follows:

"Every person of good moral character, being a voter, shall be entitled to admission to practice law in all courts of justice."

Joint Resolution No. 15.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 8 of Article 8 is as follows:

"The General Assembgly shall provide for the appointment of a state superintendent of public instruction, whose term of office, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law: Provided, that any state superintendent of public instruction elected prior to or at the time of the ratification of this amendment, shall serve out the term for which he shall have been elected."

Section 8, Article 8 of the Constitution provides for the election of the superintendent and fixes his term of office at two years.

Joint Resolution No. 16.

Tax System.

The language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 10, as follows:

"The General Assembly shall provide by law for a system of taxation."

Section 1, Article 10, of the Constitution reads as follows:

"The General Assembly shall provide, by law, for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes, as may be specially exempted by law."

Joint Resolution No. 17.

Income Tax.

The language of the resolution proposing amendment to article 10 is as follows:

"The General Assembly may provide by law for the levy and collection of taxes on incomes and from whatever source derived, in such cases and amounts, and in such manner, as shall be prescribed by law and reasonable exemptions made be provided." (Section 8.)

Article 10 of the Constitution has seven sections; the proposed amendment adds an eighth.

Joint Resolution No. 18.

State Militia.

The language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 1, Article 12, is as follows:

"The militia shall consist of all able-bodied male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this state; and shall be organized, officered, armed, equipped, and trained in such manner as may be provided by law."

Section 1, Article 12 of the Constitution is identical with that of the resolution except that it contains the word "white" before the word "male"; that is, the proposed amendment would open the militia to negroes.

Joint Resolution No. 19.

Increasing Terms and Salaries.

The language of the resolution proposing amendment to Section 2 of Article 15 is as follows:

"When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the General Assembly shall not create any office, the tenure of which shall be longer than four years, nor shall the term of office or salary of any officer fixed by this Constitution or by law be increased during the term for which such officer was elected or appointed."

Section 2, Article 15 of the Constitution is the same as the resolution except for the last clause; the present Constitution does not have the clause forbidding increase of the term of office or salary during the term.

STATE NEWS

Mrs. Lillie Kerfess of New Albany, one of the newly elected League Directors, is a candidate for Mayor of her city. She is the only woman on the ticket and is opposed by five men. The Primary Election was deferred until after the vote on the City Manager Plan was taken. The Manager Plan was voted down last week and a full-fledged primary campaign is now being waged.

Miss Gladys Pyle, one of the National League organizers of South Dakota begins work with Mrs. Gould in the 11th District this week. Miss Pyle has done very efficient organizing in the west, which can be understood by noting the record of her mother who is called the Carrie Chapman Catt of South Dakota. Mrs. Pyle carried the suffrage fight for their state, has fought through nine legislative campaigns for suffrage and other measures the League stood for, and secured the repeal of the law permitting aliens to vote on their first papers. Miss Pyle has come to stay a month with us and we hope to keep her longer.

Mrs. Gould is to return to Richmond June 20th and complete arrangements with the League there for plans for the Constitutional Amendment Forum.

The New Castle League held a large meeting last week and with the help of Mrs. Gould and Miss Rockenbach made plans for a public meeting of men and women for discussion of the Tax Amendment. The Henry County League will co-operate in the plans for membership and organization.

Hagerstown League is already making plans for a Constitutional Forum and for an active campaign during Constitutional Week.

Anderson League has made plans for two meetings each month, one to be held at night and the other during the day. The new Board of Directors and Committee Chairmen are entering upon the work with enthusiasm that will carry the League far.

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., JULY 1, 1921 No. 10

MRS. CHARLES ARTHUR CARLISLE

A CALL TO ARMS!!!

Women of Indiana! the call is issued for you to lay aside personal comfort and preferences and devote your energies to the welfare of the citizens of your state. Every woman in Indiana is threatened by a danger that can be combated and overcome only by your unselfish labors at this time.

But women of Indiana have never been selfish and have never failed to answer a call to service and they have never had to be drafted, but have always volunteered. This call is for the unselfish volunteer to again take arms against the possible loss of the citizenship rights for which women have been struggling for seventy years. Our faith in you is such that we believe you will answer the call as effectively as during the great world war.

Probably the special election for the Constitutional Amendments is for some women set for an inopportune time but it cannot be changed and therefore the duties that are ours must be performed.

In general elections when party success and control are at stake the political parties leave no stone unturned in their efforts to reach every voter and persuade him or her in favor of their party, but in this special election, which involves no party issue, the political parties are dormant and will be content to let what is really a most important and vital event in state history, drift by with little and careless attention. It therefore remains for the women of the state to push the campaign for the proposed Constitution Amendments, to make the house-to-house canvas of voters and arouse and awaken public interest and sentiment.

To do this work successfully and creditably all our forces must bemobilized. Officers must mobilize their workers and campaign for hundreds of new members to handle the house-to-house canvassing during Constitution Week and to spread information concerning all the Amendments, and particularly Amendment No. 1, into every home in every community. Will you do this? Will you help to hold the lines and to preserve American Citizenship privileges for American Citizens? Are you content to let a foreign-born man who does not wholly renounce his allegiance to another country have the same civic privileges as do you?

Women of Indiana, awaken to the seriousness of your duty and offer yourself for patriotic service and give your untiring effort to the membership drive which is but the first step in the campaign to be waged during August in behalf of the Constitution Amendments. EVERY INDIANA VOTER A CITIZEN, is your call to arms, and every woman working together for the common good is the appeal which it is hoped will meet response from every woman citizen of Indiana.

Anne Studebaker Carlisle.

MRS. ANNE STUDEBAKER CARLISLE
Chairman Membership Department

That the campaign for 25,000 members of the League of Women Voters by October 15th, 1921, will be a success is assured by its being directed by Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle of South Bend. Mrs. Carlisle is second vice-president of the State League, head of the Membership Department and chairman of her home city League which is an active, aggressive organization of nearly five hundred members. Her own League has entered the campaign with its membership goal set at one thousand, and judging bv its other achievements this effort will be successful.

Mrs. Carlisle was active in various lines of war work and since those duties have been laid aside she has been more active in civic affairs. She was manager of the Public Health Nursing Campaign, conducted in the State this spring and aside from her membership in the Chamber of Commerce and several other clubs of South Bend she is one of the Council of One Hundred Women of the Y. W. C. A.

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THE CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT

Several prominent people of the State have sent into State headquarters their hearty endorsement of Amendment No. 1, the Citizenship Amendment, which is being sponsored by the Indiana League of Women Voters. Their statements clearly show the earnest interest there is everywhere and the firm conviction which people in general have that this amendment is essential to the dignity of the State.

The first to be received was from L. N. Hines, state superintendent of public instruction, who said:

"The proposed Citizenship Amendment to the Indiana Constitution should receive, by all means, the support of every citizen in the State. To make our Constitution conform to the federal law and to render, by word, full justice to the women of Indiana, are propositions entirely worthy of the most serious consideration of the voting population of our commonwealth. This Amendment No. 1 should be approved."

Dr. Bryan of Indiana University and Dr. Stone have also expressed their approval of the amendment. One of these which well expresses all that the League believes in regard to Citizenship is that of Col. L. R. Gignilliat of Culver, who is commander of the Department of Indiana for the American Legion. In reply to a request from headquarters for a statement from him, Col. Gignilliat says:

"I appreciate the opportunity of saying a word in behalf of the proposed Citizenship Amendment to the Indiana Constitution.

"It is surprising that in this day, Indiana is one of the six states in the Union in which a person can vote without being an American citizen. While citizenship carries with it the privilege of franchise, it appears distinctly anomalous that in the Hoosier state the citizen of another country should have the same prerogative as the man who is a native-born. It is un-American and undignified. I sincerely hope the people of this great commonwealth will see the seriousness of the proposition and take steps to check the encroachment of alienism before our political life is dominated by it."

Our own Mrs. Anne Studebaker Carlisle carried out the same thought presented by Col. Gignilliat when she said:

"I am in favor of the amendment first and foremost because I have three boys who are compelled to reach the age of twenty-one before they can vote. Certainly, boys born and bred in this country must know something of the duties and privileges of voting. Why should the alien be given the right of suffrage so much earlier than our own boys?"

There is a person in the State, more closely linked with this amendment and our organization than any other. Senator A. H. Beardsley, who first introduced this resolution into the Senate and who worked continuously for its passage, gave the following as his reasons for believing so sincerely in this amendment:

"The present phrase in our Constitution allowing aliens to vote with only six months' residence in the state is the greatest source of corruption in Indiana politics. These foreign voters are more susceptible to gang rule, and being in most cases illiterate, and unable to read and write our language, will vote as the political boss dictates, and alien bosses have for years made a practice of selling these votes to the highest bidder. In some counties and cities of Indiana the balance of power is held by foreign voters who are voting on their first papers.

"It therefore behooves every citizen of Indiana to get out, work for, and vote for this Constitutional Amendment."

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS SHOULD BE APPOINTED BEFORE JULY 18th.

The bulletin of June 16th urging women to apply for positions as Attendance and Probation Officers stated what procedure was necessary to secure appointment. School Boards have been notified to appoint Attendance Officers not later than July 18th as the law provides that such officers should assume their duties August 1st.

To secure the appointment of County Attendance Officer it is necessary to apply to the County Superintendent who nominates and recommends the candidates and the County Board appoints. After applying to the County Superintendent it would be well to see in person the members of the County Board.

City Attendance Officers are nominated by the City Superintendent and the City School Board makes the appointment from the candidates nominated by the Superintendent. Therefore candidates should first apply to the Superintendent and then solicit the support of the individual members.

Attendance Officers must be qualified for the position in accordance with the requirements of the State Board. For definite information write Miss Blanche Merry, State Attendance Officer, State House, Indianapolis.

County Probation Officers are appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court and it is necessary for candidates desiring such appointments to apply to the judge of the County Court. For further information as to the requirements write Mrs. C. C. Warrington, State Probation Officer, State House, Indianapolis.

SHOULD CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND INDIANA, OR CITIZENS OF A FOREIGN COUNTRY, MAKE THE LAWS OF INDIANA?

Citizenship Amendment No. 1.

"In all elections not otherwise provided for in the Constitution, EVERY CITIZEN of the United States of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months and in the township 60 days, and in the ward or precinct 30 days immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he or she may reside."

All but six states of the Union require voters to be citizens. These states are Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and INDIANA. In these states foreign-born men, who have not renounced allegance to their native countries, are allowed to vote the same as full-fledged American citizens. In Indiana women citizens MAY vote, but the law still says they CANNOT. The Citizenship Amendment to the State Constitution would remove this disparagement between the State Constitution and the Federal. Under the Federal Constitution women citizens are voters in Indiana and one purpose of the proposed Amendment is to make the State Constitution conform with the National in stating that all citizens may vote.

Only a small percentage of foreign-born voters in Indiana are fully naturalized citizens because our Constitution does not require it and MALE voters may vote at all elections upon six months residence and "declaration of intentions", while WOMEN voters are required to be full citizens either native-born or fully naturalized. Amendment No. 1 will equalize all differences and make the requirements the same for both men and women voters, either native or foreign-born.

Under the present law Indiana voters are divided into three classes, each with somewhat different suffrage qualifications. The proposed Amendment would put all voters on an equal basis. Every voter should be a citizen and the League of Women Voters has adopted as its slogan during the campaign for the Constitution Amendments—"EVERY INDIANA VOTER A CITIZEN!"

The fact that forty-two states require full citizenship before voting privilege is given is one of the strongest arguments in favor of Indiana correcting its Constitution and getting in line with all the other states. Read, study, urge and be sure that you vote "Yes" for Amendment No. 1.

For the convenience of the public the State Election Board has designated certain number for each of the thirteen proposed Amendments and these will appear on the ballot to be used September 6th in the order in which they are numbered. The Citizenship Amendment is Number 1 and will be the first one printed on the regular ballot.

Vote for Amendment No. 1, September 6th.

IN OTHER STATES

Louisiana held a Constitutional Convention which closed June 20th. The new Constitution for the State which was adopted was signed by three women delegates. This is said to be the first time that women in this country have been signatories of a basic law. The new Constitution becomes effective July 1st.

Newspaper reports are to the effect that the United States, Great Britain and Japan may get together and initiate plans working toward a reduction of armament throughout the world. The recent action of leading statesmen in these three countries in regard to armament reduction is greatly encouraging to those anxious to see the accomplishment of something definite along these lines. It is especially gratifying news to women. Public opinion is favorable to disarmament, but it is for some one to arouse public opinion so that it may demand action.

Mr. Edward Bok, former editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, has established for the city of Philadelphia a $10,000 yearly award to that resident, man or woman, who "shall have done an act or rendered a service best calculated to advance the largest interests of Philadelphia." The award is to be made at a public meeting annually and to have real civic importance. It should serve as an inspiration to young men and women.

Miss Elizabeth Hauser, Chairman of the National Committee for the Reduction of Armament, has issued a general letter urging the Leagues everywhere to pass resolutions and send to the congressmen from our own state to the senators and to the president. The resolution is to be similar to that passed at the National Convention and at the Indiana State Convention. The resolution was published in the Woman Voter of May 15th. In her appeal to the Leagues Miss Hauser states, "Let us approach this work with a firm conviction that it is America's duty to lead and that America will not fail. Let us believe that the president sincerely desires to do the thing the country wants him to do and let us inform him of the country's wishes. As women it is our peculiar task to turn the thought of our government from destruction to construction."

Mrs. Park again urges all women, especially members of our organization to pay no heed to requests for action on Federal Legislation unless the request comes from the Washington Headquarters, signed either by herself or Mrs. Cunningham, the Executive Secretary. Supplementing Mrs. Park's request Mrs. Beardsley asks that League officers do not comply with requests for letters or telegrams to Indiana Congressmen or Senators unless the request comes from the State office at Elkhart. It will cause confusion and difficulty if our Leagues answer promiscuous appeals of this nature.

Congress has made provision in the appropriation for the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board for $200,000 for social protective measures in which our League has been most interested and $25,000 for administration of the Board. Had Congress failed to make this appropriation the work of the Board would have had to stop on July 1st. The Congressional Committee of which Mrs. Park is the head, worked hard to secure this appropriation.

Mrs. Edward Costigan, Chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee represented the National League at a hearing on the Parker's Bill which was defeated on its final vote.

STATE NEWS

Mrs. Gould and three assistants are very successfully crystalizing into new Leagues the interest that women in various sections of the State are manifesting in the League of Women Voters.

New Leagues have been organized in the past two weeks in Marion, Noblesville, Winamac and Mrs. Murray of the 12th District with Mrs. Spindler, Chairman of Allen County have organized three Township Leagues in Lafayette, Monroe and Adams Townships.

The young women working with Mrs. Gould on organization are Miss Gladys Pyle of South Dakota and Misses Blanche Jenkins and Doris Graves of Peru, Ind. Miss Rockenbach of the National organization office has visited some places with them. We hope in the next issue of the Woman Voter to have a picture of the organization corps.

Mrs. Lydia Pixley of Lowell has been appointed chairman for the 10th District of the Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Fund. All subscriptions to this fund from Leagues or individual members in the 10th District should be sent direct to Mrs. Pixley. Mrs. Pixley has resigned as chairman of the West Creek Township League as she had recently moved into Cedar Creek Township.

Women in a number of cities who had worked hard for adoption of the city manager plan of government were much disappointed in the failure of the voters to endorse the plan. Michigan City voted in favor of the plan and it is generally conceded that it was the large woman vote that did it. Long ago women learned to be good losers and that being true those who worked for the adoption of the plan are not discouraged and have taken their defeat in a very sane manner, all of which proves that women are not merely disturbing elements in civic matters.,

A number of inquiries have been received at the State office in regard to the manner of procedure in securing appointment of women as School Attendance or Probation Officers. The information was given in one of our regular bulletins but is briefly stated elsewhere in this issue for the information of those who may be interested.

The Indianapolis League was extremely successful in its benefit performance of The Book of Job at the Murat Theater. The report is that the net amount made was $1,004. Aside from being a success financially it was a most artistic and instructive production.

Mrs. Olive Beldon Lewis, former treasurer and present secretary of the State League, has returned from a six weeks' trip in Nebraska where she did field work for the National organization.

The Rensselaer League which is planning a big cabaret refreshment stand and lawn party as part of the 4th of July celebration is to have a unique float in the parade. It is entitled "From the Harem to the Forum" and if the weather is favorable we are promised a photograph of it. The League is also to have an information desk where League printed matter will be given out and memberships taken in. Dr. Rose Remmek is general chairman.

Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl of the State Board is having a motor trip through New England where she went to attend the annual meeting of the American Library Association.

Dr. Ada Schweitzer, head of the Children and Infants' Department of the State Board of Health has sent a request to all women's clubs and organizations in Indiana asking that once each month at some regular meeting they consider for ten minutes the subject of Child Health. She has assigned the following topics for each month as follows:

July—Habits; August—Home Sanitation; September—Education; October—Community Aids; November—Fatherhood; December—Motherhood; January—Standards of Care at Birth; February—The Birth Certificates; March—The Best Food; April—Sleep Requirements; May—Standards of Growth and Nutrition; June—Exercise.

It is hoped that in planing League programs this request of Dr. Schweitzer will be observed as it is in direct accord with the work of our own Child Welfare Department. Upon application to Dr. Schweitzer, Leagues may frequently have her help in securing speakers on subjects relating to the health and care of young children.

The Hazelton League has devised a clever way of raising money. It was thought out by the President, Mrs. Lee, and started for the purpose of securing enough money to furnish THE WOMAN VOTER to every member of their League. Mrs. Lee secured a basket placed in it two articles and gave it to a woman who was to purchase one of the articles, deposit the money in the basket and also donate some article to be sold. She in turn to pass the basket on to another member of the League. When it has made its visit to every member any articles remaining in the basket will be sold and the money used to pay for subscriptions to the Woman Voter. We thought this worth while to pass on to others as a suggestion for money raising.

Mrs. Ella Spindler of Grabill has recently been appointed Chairman of Allen County and Mrs. Bessie O'Neal Lee of Hazleton Chairman of Gibson County.

The new Leagues recently organized have reported their officers. Mrs. Geo. Kleder is Chairman of the Marion League; Mrs. John Edwards, Chairman of Noblesville; Mrs. Dalton, Chairman of Winamac; Miss Grace Branstrattor, Chairman of Lafayette Township; Mrs. Chas. Krick, Chairman of Monroe Township and Mrs. W. C. Bowers of Adams Township. Organization is almost completed of Leagues at Tipton, Logansport and Frankfort.

Mrs. Christian Eby, Chairman of the 6th District recently completed the organization of a League at Milton, where a temporary organization was made just previous to the State Convention.

AMERICAN LEGION ENDORSES AMENDMENT

The American Legion, Department of Indiana, in convention with more than four hundred members present on Sunday June 26th, passed the following resolution: "Be is resolved, that the Indiana Department of the American Legion go on record as strongly favoring proposed Amendment No. 1 to the State Constitution, the Citizenship Amendment which prevents aliens from voting on declared intentions and permits only men and women citizens to vote." The resolution passed unanimously.

AMERICANIZATION PAGEANT

The Americanization Pageant published by the Indianapolis League is for sale at the State office or the Indianapolis League's office, No. 205 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Indianapolis. Secure copies now and make preparations to present Pageant on the program of your Constitution Forums to be held next month. The price is only twenty-five cents. The booklet contains a picture indicating the costuming of the various characters. Send your orders now.

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., AUG. 1, 1921 No. 11

"I regard the passage of most of the proposed Amendments to our Constitution to be of the utmost importance. I am anxious therefore that the voters of Indiana make a careful study of their purposes, and their merits, and be prepared to go to the polls on September 6th and give intelligent expression to their views concerning them.

Some of these Amendments particularly affect our women voters, and all of them are of general interest, and it is therefore most desirable that the women take special interest in their passage, and I am pleased to know that your organization is taking the matter up and are bringing the attention of the women voters to this part of their new duties.

Respectfully,

WARREN T. McCRAY.

THE WOMAN VOTER

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ELKHART, IND.

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THE LEAGUE'S BUSINESS AND—YOURS

An opportunity to prove to the public its usefulness and its unselfish desire for service has come to the League of Woman Voters in the special election set for September 6, when thirteen amendments to the state constitution will be either accepted or rejected by the voters. This election gives to the League an occasion to answer for all time the objection continuously made to the organization, that everything which the League can do has always been done by the political parties and can be better done by them.

This is the most important election to be held in Indiana for many years; for a change in the basic law of a state is much more important, both for the present and the future, than can be the selection of one person or another to fill any public office. Yet on the eve of this event we find a large percent of the public entirely uninformed and entirely uninterested, while the political parties show no signs of taking up the task of disseminating information or stirring up interest. There are no party advantages to be gained by it, no jobs to be obtained, consequently it is the League's business.

Luckily for the people of Indiana it is the League's business: anything is the League's business which has to do with better government or with the spreading of information uncolored by prejudice or selfish interest. The one great task for every branch League and for every League member in the state from now until September 6 is to make every effort to inform and interest the public, so that the result of the election will express the desires of a large and informed majority and not, as will otherwise be the case, the haphazard choice of a small and uninformed minority.

There are many ways of performing this task, but a most valuable way is through the open Forums, which have been explained and urged repeatedly in "The Woman Voter" and in the League bulletins. Every League in the state should hold as many Forums as possible during August, hold them in connection with other local organizations where co-operation can be obtained, or alone where co-operation cannot be obtained. There will be no trouble in obtaining audiences for these discussions; for a large number of people everywhere are anxious to obtain information on the questions to be decided, and thus far have been seeking this information in vain.

By means of Forums the League can help to assure the adoption of the one amendment which, as an organization, it is supporting. This is Amendment 1, which puts woman suffrage into the state constitution and which takes out of the electorate the foreigners who are voting on their first papers. This vote of unnaturalized foreigners is one of the greatest sources of political corruption in the industrial parts of the state, and the abolishing of it is the desire of every man and woman who wants clean government.

There are other amendments of almost equal interest. The one providing for a changed system of registration should be thoroughly understood, also one making it possible for the Legislature to impose an income tax, and another giving to that body power to remake the whole system of taxation. Every amendment of the thirteen will be of more or less personal interest to every individual voter as soon as its personal application is understood.

Then take up this task at once and put it through in spite of difficulties, in spite of the inertia that comes with hot weather and vacation time. The League of Women Voters is organized for public service, and there will never be a greater or more necessary service which it can perform for the State of Indiana.

HELEN C. BENBRIDGE,
Chairman Government Efficiency Committee.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

The present Constitution for the State of Indiana was adopted in 1851.

Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislature. If agreed to by a majority of the members elected to the House in two consecutive sessions, it will then be the duty of the General Assembly to submit the Amendment to the voters of the State.

If a majority of all those voting ratify the Amendment, it is then adopted and becomes a part of the constitution.

In 1917 the Legislature passed an act calling for a Constitutional Convention, providing method of electing delegates and the procedure of convention, but the Supreme Court nullified the act on the ground that the Legislature could not call a Constitutional Convention.

Criminals and idiots are excluded from voting privilege in all elections.

Thirteen Amendments to the Constitution have passed two consecutive sessions of the Legislature and are to be voted upon at the special election for that purpose Tuesday, September 6th.

Registration of voters is not required previous to this special election.

AN IMPORTANT DUTY

There ought to be no question as to the adoption of Amendment No. 1, the Citizenship Amendment. There will not be any question provided it is understood, because it is manifestly just, and in the interest of the general well-being. It seeks no special favors for any group or for any individuals. The only persons it discriminates against are un-naturalized foreigners. And what business have foreigners not fully naturalized with the elective franchise? The Indiana law, along with the laws of five other states, is not abreast of the times in this respect, nor in conformity with the Federal Constitution. It permits foreign-born men (not women) who still owe allegiance to other countries to exercise the voting privilege precisely as native Americans do.

During the World war this unjust state of affairs obtruded itself many times on election day when some fat and prosperous German who had amassed a competence in this land of the free would tauntingly remind a widow whose sons were fighting in France and who was herself bending every effort to buy Liberty bonds and assist in other forms of war work, that he was going to the polls to cast his vote, although he had only his first papers, received some twenty years or more ago. It is to do away with such possibilities, and so equalize voting requirements, that Amendment No. 1 was proposed and every patriotic woman should not only support it, but do everything possible to enlist the interest of others in order to secure its ratification. This is our most important immediate duty.

GRACE JULIAN CLARKE.

THE LEAVEN OF HOPE

President Harding's call for a World Conference to discuss disarmament and peace measures rejoices the hearts of women throughout the country. When at the National Convention of the League of Women Voters in Cleveland last April it was decided to send a delegation of women to Washington to urge the president to take such initiatory steps to effect peace it was thought by many to be the most important single action the League had ever taken. That the Resolution passed at the Convention and carried to the president by a delegation of more than forty women expressed the desire of the great mass of the people of the world is not now disputed. Miss Hauser's Committee will proceed to organize and crystalize this sentiment and to give support to the president and his advisors when the Peace Conference is held.

STATE NEWS

Crown Point and Rensselaer Leagues each had a unique part in the 4th of July celebration in those cities. The Rensselaer League won second prize for their float "From the Harem to the Forum," and during the day the League conducted a cabaret refreshment stand on the Court House lawn. A severe storm interfered somewhat with this latter arrangement but the entire affair was a success financially and otherwise. The Crown Point League with the Woman's Study Club had a float in the parade called "Opportunity". They also conducted a cafeteria at the Fairgrounds during the day and after paying one-third of the proceeds for the privilege, they still netted $240 for their day's work.

Mrs. Bessie O'Neal Lee, Chairman of Gibson County, 1st District, assisted by the District Chairman, Mrs. Kiefner, has organized new Leagues at Patoka with Miss Mary McCrea as president, at Princeton with Mrs. John Hitch as president and at Ft. Branch with Mrs. Thalia Woods, president.

Mrs. Ella Spindler, Chairman of Allen County, has three Township Leagues organized and Township Chairmen appointed for the other townships of the county. Allen County, active in its campaign for the Amendments and the Ft. Wayne League, is giving very efficient assistance in the work throughout the county.

Federation of Farmers' Associations at their meeting this month endorsed several of the proposed Amendments but especially Amendment No. 1, the Citizenship Amendment, for which we are working.

Despite the intense heat that almost prohibited activity of any sort, Mrs. Gould's corps of workers, through their untiring efforts and the most encouraging co-operation of interested women, have this month organized new Leagues at Delphi, Crawfordsville, Frankfort, Lebanon, Bluffton, Liberty, Greensburg, Seymour, Aurora, Osgood and Logansport. They have also visited many of the older Leagues and helped plan for the Forums and Membership Drive. Miss Liba Peshakova has returned to Indiana to assist in Mrs. Gould's department during August. The prospects are most encouraging.

The Indianapolis League entertained its new members which were secured during the recent campaign, on Friday afternoon, July 1st, with a garden party at the home of Mrs. T. C. Howe. This party had been planned for an earlier date but was postponed on account of the illness of the membership chairman, Mrs. Wilmer Christian. Miss Sara Lauter is acting as chairman until Mrs. Christian is able to resume the work.

Mrs. W. C. Teasdale of New York City, formerly a director of the Indianapolis Franchise League, has been visiting in Indianapolis and was the guest at two teas given by members of the Board during her term, one at the home of Misses Eldena and Sara Lauter and the other at the home of Mrs. Isaac Born.

The LaFayette Township League of Allen County organized this month has sent in membership dues and subscriptions to the Woman Voter. The committees have been appointed and the chairman, Miss Grace Branstrattor, is enthusiastic concerning prospects of rapid growth of the League.

The League at Hammond has elected the following officers, Mrs. Cora Douglas, president; Mrs. Kathryn Duggan, vice-president; Miss Fern Feece, secretary; and Mrs. Elsie Reilly, treasurer. Mrs. Douglas advised that the Hammond League is making plans for holding the forums for study of the Constitutional Amendments.

The Valparaiso League has elected as its officers for the ensuing year, Mrs. G. R. Douglas, president; Mrs. C. W. Boucher, vice-president; Mrs. Eugene Parker, secretary; Mrs. Ira Tilton, treasurer, and Mrs. W. H. Lloyd, Mrs. R. R. Shurburn, Mrs. J. W. LaRue, Mrs A. F. Heieman as ward chairmen.

DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIZATION

Top Row—Miss Gladys Pyle, Organizer; Miss Etelka Rockenbach, Secretary to Mrs. Edwards; Mrs. E. A. Gould, State Chairman of League Organization.

Lower Row—Miss Doris Graves, Organizer; Mrs. R. E. Edwards, National Chairman and Miss Blanche Jenkins, Organizer.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS ANSWERED

1. Does th eLeague of Women Voters intend to become a separate party for women?
   Emphatically not! We urge our members to enroll in the political parties of their choice, and expect to have their assistance inside party lines in securing party support for our measures.

2. Will not the League dupiclate the work already done by other organizations of women?
   In pieces, yes; but as a whole, no. At various points we overlap slightly, and with relation to these branches of work we arrange for co-operation with already existing organizations, but no other organization is devoting its energies exclusively to education in citizenship and the interests of women as voting citizens. Other organizations are eagerly welcoming our assistance along the lines where their interests touch ours and this movement presents the co-ordination on a large scale of women's energies behind women's interests.

3. Does it not interfere with the work of women for their political parties?
   No, the work for the parties and the work for the League are not in any sense antagonistic but rather supplementary. Well-rounded human life needs a period for consideration and reflection, and then a time for action. Too much reflection does not bring results. Too hasty action brings results which must be reconsidered. The League of Women Voters gives women time to learn all sides of public questions as a basis for their choice of party affiliation. In the same way, it gives women an opportunity to come together as women and consider the measures women want and to see the advantages of these measures not from the point of party bias but of public welfare.

4. Isn't it a mistake to segregate women as voters in a request for special legislation for women and children?
   We hope it will not be necessary to do this long, but it is necessary until we catch up with the present inequalities of legislation which has been enacted from the masculine point of view.

5. Are we merely the suffrage organization under another name?
   No, because our organization numbers in its membership many women who were indifferent to or opposed to the granting of the ballot to women and who in this new field for women's work are manifesting a splendid spirit and a desire to make their vote effective.

MAUD WOOD PARK.

THE LEAGUE FORUMS

The League of Women Voters has adopted as its special task the arousing of interest in the special election, to be held September 6, and the dissemination of unbiased information regarding the thirteen amendments to the State Constitution to be voted on at that time. An important part of this task, for which the month of August has been set aside, is the holding of open Forums. A number of suggestions for the holding of these Forums have been sent out in the headquarters bulletins. It may be well to repeat them briefly:

Hold them out of doors where this is feasible, and where this is not feasible select a building which people are in the habit of frequenting, the court house, high school, library.

Select one evening of the week and hold the successive meetings on the same evening, as this simplifies the advertising.

Make efforts to have them well advertised. Print notices in the local papers, post bills, get announcements in churches and public meetings. In addition do individual, personal advertising, the most valuable of all. In all this lay stress on the fact that the League is not taking sides on these questions, except on Amendment No. 1.

Obtain men and women as speakers whose names are well known to your public, and advertise these names. Where possible get experts on the various subjects, not just people who will talk about anything.

Select with care a chairman who has force enough to control the meeting, who is well known, and who will not take sides.

Have both sides of every question presented wherever two sides are discoverable. Then have questions from the floor, answered by the speakers. Lay particular stress on the question part of the meeting; for there is nothing else which so arouses interest, and this part of the meeting is often more important than the talk itself. As audiences are often shy about asking questions have some of your own members prepared with questions, and this will start the others. Do not limit the discussion to questions, but allow anyone to speak on the questions, provided no person talks more than one minute. Call time strictly.

Distribute to the audience the League flier which contains the text of the amendments, and have each amendment read, together with the present section of the Constitution which it is to amend, before the discussion of it is begun. These fliers can be obtained from state headquarters.

The amendments divide themselves naturally into three groups, and it is therefore urged that three Forums be held. The programs are so arranged. When it is impossible to hold three the programs can be boiled down for two or even for one, though one will not be very satisfactory. Suggestionsfor cutting down to two or one meeting will be outlined later.

Amendment 1, the Citizenship Amendment, is the only one which the League, as an organization, is supporting, consequently the most stress should be placed upon it, the most thorough discussion given to it, and the best possible speaker obtained to present it. This amendment was pushed through the 1919 Legislature by the Woman's Franchise League, and should be the chief subject of the first Forum.

The program given for this and for all the other amendments is only the briefest outline of the points which should be brought out. All of them should be augmented as much as possible by discussion of local conditions which will be affected, so that the audience will understand the local and personal application of all the amendments.

As a great help in arousing interest in the Forums as well as in the special election get some local paper to print weekly articles on the various amendments.

PROGRAM

First Forum—Amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
Second Forum—Amendments Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9 and 13.
Third Forum—Amendments 4, 8 ,10, 11 and 12.

FIRST FORUM

Amendment 1—Qualifications of Suffrage.

Read Article 11, Section 11 of Constitution and proposed amendment. This amendment was pushed in the 1919 Legislature by the Woman's Franchise League. The part of the amendment which removes the word "male" from the Constitution now has no effect upon the law, because woman suffrage was secured by Federal Amendment. It does, however, bring the state law into harmony with the Federal, which is always a good thing to do. Also it adds one more safeguard to the women suffrage provisions.

The other change in the law takes the suffrage away from foreign men who, under the present Constitutional provision, are voting on their first papers. The Constitution was framed to give the vote to men who had only declared their intention of becoming citizens because the state needed labor and hoped to attract it by this privilege. This need passed long ago.

Allowing foreigners who have taken out their first papers to vote is dangerous

In time of peace because

Men with no stake in the country care nothing for its interests.
They are usually ignorant of the language and customs of the country and will therefore vote ignorantly.
Theyare herded to the polls like cattle by ward bosses who control their votes, and thus become a large factor in corrupting local politics.
In industrial centers this purchasable, or deliverable, vote often decides the result of elections.

In time of war because

Men still owing allegiance to foreign powers have a voice in our affairs and may
Elect officials who will not prosecute the war.
Vote against necessary tax levies.
Obstruct the raising of armies.
Protect sedition of all kinds.

Those who favor the law as it is at present are

Political hangers on who obtain small appointments or receive money on some other pretext because of their ability to deliver some of this foreign vote.
The worst class of office seekers, who count upon this vote which can be handled or bought to secure election.

Those who favor the amendment are

All patriotic American citizens who desire clean, good government.

This amendment will do away with the inequality of voting privileges of men and women. At present a man can vote on first papers, but the wife of a first paper man is not eligible to vote. A woman must be a citizen herself if unmarried, or if married she must be the wife of a native-born citizen or of a fully naturalized foreigner.

The United States census from 1920 showed 61,257 aliens in Indiana who haddeclared their intentions, and but 8,916 who were fully naturalized. That means that only one of every eight foreigners who was entitled to vote in Indiana was a naturalized citizen. The other seven still owed allegiance to some foreign power.

There are only five other states in the Union which allow men who are not fully naturalized, to vote. They are: Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Texas.

Amendment 2—Classification for Registration.

Read Article 2, Section 14, and the proposed Amendment.

By an amendment of the Constitution adopted in 1881 registration has been made a qualification for voting. Any registration law enacted under that provision must be uniform over the state, applying equally to large and small cities, towns and rural communities. The first registration law was enacted in 1911 and since that time, though it was later amended, every voter has been compelled to register. Under the proposed amendment this uniformity may be done away with. The Legislature may enact one registration law for cities, another for towns and another for rural communities. Or a registration law may be enacted for cities and none at all or a permanent registration for towns and country.

Registration laws vary greatly in the different states. Most of them have some sort of registration. Many of them have a registration more or less like Indiana's for cities of any size, while the smaller communities have a permanent registration or none at all.

The argument for a registration law is that it lessens curruption in elections, making fraudulent voting more difficult and dangerous.
(Discuss in relation to local conditions and personal experiences.)

The objection to a registration law is that it is burdensome, expensive and in small communities, where everybody knows everybody else, useless.
(Amplify these points from local experiences.)

In 1912 the registration of each voter cost 37 cents; in 1914, 17 cents; in 1916, 13 cents; 1918, 29 cents. If this cost could be cut off in rural communities it would mean a considerable saving to the state each election year.

(Discuss whether a uniform law is best or whether the cost and difficulty could be done away with in small communities without endangering the integrity of the elections.)

(A man who has had experience on election boards should give this talk.)

Amendment 3—Apportionment of Senators and Representatives.

Read ArticleIV, Sections 4 and 5 and proposed amendments.

For the purpose of maintaining an equality of representation in the General Assembly the Constitution requires that State Senators and Representatives shall be apportioned every six years. Under the present system every trustee must have made every year a census of all male inhabitants over 21. On the basis of this enumeration the Legislature divides the state into representative and senatorial districts.

Under the proposed amendment no such census is made, but instead the number of votes cast in each county at the preceding election for Secretary of State is made the basis of apportionment.

Indiana is one of four states using the legal voters instead of the inhabitants, voters and non-voters alike, as a basis. The others are Kansas, Massachusetts and Tennessee.

An advantage to be obtained by the amendment is the doing away of the trouble and expense of making a special census. The election figures must be compiled in any case, and can be used for this apportionment without additional trouble. Also the desire to get as much representation as possible might be an added impetus in every county to get out the largest possible vote.

What would be the disadvantage of the change?

(The township trustee will be familiar with the working of the present law and will have ideas on the proposed amendment. He can also give figures as to the expense of making the census.)

An excellent conclusion to this meeting would be the Americanization pageant, for which printed description and directions may be obtained from state headquarters for 25 cents. This pageant is very simple and easy to present, yet every effective and impressive. It has a direct connection with the Citizenship Amendment.

SECOND FORUM

Amendments 5, 6, 7, 9 and 13.

These amendments are all closely allied, as to principles involved and arguments for and against, and must be discussed more or less together.

Amendment 5—Fixing Terms of State Offices.

Read Article IV, Section 1 and proposed Amendment.

Under the present provision of the Constitution these three state officers are elected for two years and may succeed themselves once. That is, they may serve four years, but in order to do so they must be elected twice. Under the proposed amendment the term is four years, and they may not be re-elected.

These offices are provided for by almost all other states. There is no great majority of states in favor of either two or four year terms for any of them. A large majority, however, provide that these officers may be re-elected any number of times. The only question now involved in Indiana is whether or not a man must obtain re-election in order to serve four years.

The argument for the two-year term (the present provision) is that if an official is inefficient and unsatisfactory he can serve but two years before the public has a chance to replace him.

The argument for the four-year term (the provision of the amendment) is that the time of the man most desirable in any of these offices is not willing to give up his occupation or to make a campaign in which he is sure of only two years. Also that it takes some time for a new official to become thoroughly conversant with his duties, and that under the two-year provision he may lose his office just at the time when he has reached his greatest efficiency.

As a matter of fact any ordinary sort of inefficiency does not defeat a state official running for a second term. The details of his work are so far removed from the knowledge of the general public that his re-election usually is obtained by the fact that his name is better known than that of his opponent.

Amendment 6—Terms of County Officers.

Read Article VI, Section 2 and the proposed amendment.

Under the present provision of the Constitution the different county officers serve for varying terms, some may be re-elected once and some may serve indefinitely. The amendment brings about uniformity in these offices, fixing all terms of office at four years and doing away with all re-election. The arguments for and against changing the two-year terms to four are the same as in the case of state officers.

Additional questions are raised in this amendment. The offices of clerk, recorder and auditor are definitely fixed at four years by this amendment, whereas at present men filling these offices may seek re-election, making a total of eight years. Also at present no limit is placed upon the number of two-year terms the coroner may serve, provided he can secure re-election.

The argument for allowing officials to remain in office indefinitely, if the public is willing to re-elect them

at intervals, is that efficient and experienced men are scarce, and that when a man has been found who is both it is a loss to the community to lose him.

The argument against it is that a man may secure a strangle hold on an office through legitimate or illegitimate means, and may manage to secure re-election term after term in spite of the fact that he is inefficient, is dishonest in small ways, and that he has allowed his office to get into a bad rut. The other side of this argument is that new brooms sweep clean.

The argument against long or indefinite terms of office which is not made in public but which is in the minds of many politicians is that party workers should be rewarded by public office and the shorter the terms of these offices the easier it will be to make them go around.

Still another question is raised by this amendment in the case of the office of surveyor. At present he serves for two years and may be re-elected indefinitely. In the proposed amendment this office is not provided for, which means that the Legislature must provide for it by law, fixing terms and qualifications and providing for either election or appointment.

The idea of this change is that a man must have considerable technical knowledge to fill the office properly. Therefore it would be better to have him appointed, when his technical knowledge would be the chief consideration, rather than to be elected, when his election would probably rest more on his personal popularity in the community and less on his ability.

Is this true? Also, do the people of the state desire to place more and more power in the hands of their chief exeeutives by making them responsible for various appointive offices, or do they prefer to keep this power in their own hands?

Amendment 7—Fixing the Term of Office of Prosecuting Attorney.

Read Article VII, Section 11 and proposed amendment.

The only change proposed by this amendment is increasing the term of prosecutor from two to four years. The arguments for and against are the same as in the case of state officials.

Amendment 9—Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Read Article VIII, Section 2 and proposed amendment.

This does to the office of state superintendent of public instruction what Amendment 6 does to that of surveyor, and the arguments for and against are the same. In considering these two offices it might be well to discuss the relative ability of the public to choose wisely state or county officials.

In a majority of states the superintendent of instruction is elected.

Amendment 13—Increasing Terms and Salaries.

Read Article XV, Section 2 and proposed amendment.

The change which this amendment proposes is that the Legislature shall not change the term or salary of any office so that it applies to present office holders, but may change them to apply only to the future. The reason for this amendment is that if such change could affect men in office there would be continuous pressure on the Legislature from these office holders and their friends, and members of the Legislature might conceivably decide the matter for personal reasons and not as a part of a general policy.

(The talk on these amendments can be well made and the discussion lead by a former county official. An excellent person to secure would be a former prosecuting attorney.)

THIRD FORUM

Amendments 4, 8, 10, 11 and 12.

The important question to be discussed in this Forum is the tax question. It would be well to handle the others briefly and reserve most of the time of the meeting for the tax amendments.

Amendment 4—Permitting the Governor to Veto Items of the Appropriation Bill.

As this section and amendment are long it might be well to explain the proposed change instead of reading the whole. Under the existing provisions of the reading tution the Governor is required to sign or veto in its entirety every bill presented to him. The amendment provides that he may approve parts of an appropriation bill and veto other parts.

Ordinary bills are so drafted that each part is dependent upon the other parts, and if any section of the bill is taken out the purpose of the whole bill may be destroyed. With appropriation bills this is not so. They provide funds for the maintenance and operation of the state government, each item providing for a separate office or institution and having no connection with other items. It is the custom of the Legislature to pass this bill very late in the session, frequently sending it to the Governor on the last day. If he objects to any one item he must send the whole bill back to be changed or to be passed over his veto. This cannot be done in the last day or two of a session. If the bill is vetoed and there is no time to take it up again the state is left without funds and a special session must be called to make necessary appropriations. In this situation a Governor is often forced to approve items of which he strongly disapproves in order that necessary appropriations may be made. Under the proposed amendment he may approve the bill as a whole while vetoing any items to which he objects.

(Any former legislator can explain out of the experience the working of the present law.)

Amendment 8—Qualification for Lawyers.

Read Article VII, Section 21 and proposed amendment.

The object of the amendment is to make it impossible for a person who is ignorant of law to practice law, which he may now do under the Constitution. Indiana is the only state in the Union which does not require a course of law or an examination of candidates for admission to the bar. This is practically the only profession or occupation for which training and examination are not required by Indiana laws. License, based on training and examination, must be secured by anyone wishing to be a physician, pharmacist, veterinarian, embalmer, nurse, teacher, engineer, accountant, mine boss, mid-wife, etc. The reason for this is that laws could be passed at any time covering these occupations, but no law could be passed covering the lawyer, because the Constitution fixed his requirements.

A lawyer who is ignorant of the law may defeat the ends of justice, may cause great unnecessary expense in any case in which he is retained, may tangle his clients' affairs so they can never be straightened, may waste the court's time and may draw up faulty mortgages, leases, wills, etc., which will be an infinite sourse of trouble to many people. The reputable attorneys of the state are strongly supporting this amendment.

Are there any arguments against it?

(Ask any lawyer of standing to discuss this question.)

Amendment 12—Membership in State Militia.

Read Article XII, Section 1, and proposed amendment.

The only effect of the amendment is to make it possible for colored men to serve in the militia. On the 34 states whose Constitutions set forth the qualifications

of persons who may serve in the militia, Indiana and Ohio are the only ones which bar colored men. This has always been a grievance among the colored people of the state.

The argument in favor of the amendment is that it is carrying out the general American principle of equality, giving the privileges and the same opportunities for patriotic service to all. The objection to it is that there are possibly white men who would be prevented from joining the militia by the fear that they might have to serve on the same companies with colored men. It is a race question, and consequently must be carefully handled.

Amendments 10 and 11—Tax System and Income Tax.

Amendments 10 and 11 may be taken together, and it is very important that someone who understands the matter be secured to speak on them and ask questions. Taxation is of paramount importance and interest just now, yet it is most difficult for the average person to understand.

(The county treasurer or auditor is probably prepared to discuss these amendments, or some lawyer or teacher who has made a special study of taxation. Of all the 13 amendments these are the ones which most need expert information.)

Read Article X, Section 1, and the proposed amendment, and the additional paragraph which will be Section 8.

The proposed amendments will give to the legislature the power to establish a different system of taxation in the state. The state receives the bulk of its income from the general property tax. Under the present provisions all sorts of property are supposed to be assessed at their value and taxed at a uniform rate, regardless of their differences in durability, productivity, ownership or the cost to the government in providing protection for them. Of recent years a feeling has grown that the burden of taxation was falling unevenly and unjustly on the property most easily reached, and that the Legislature should have the power to pass laws so that intangible property could be more easily taxed and an income tax added.

There are 26 states whose constitutions, like Indiana's, provide for a uniform tax on all sorts of property, and give no power to the legislatures. The other 22 permit classification of different classes at different rates. Eight states are now operating under a classified property tax. Most of these provide for a lower rate of assessment or a lower rate of taxation on dividend-paying bonds or securities.

In 1920 63% of all taxes paid in the state were on real estate, and 25% on corporate and personal property.

The provision for a state income tax in the addition of Section 8 would be a new thing in Indiana. There are 14 states which now have constitutional provision for an income tax, and these taxes follow in general, both as to rate and exemptions, the present Federal tax. The income tax in 1920 in the neighboring state of Wisconsin was $11.360,000. The rate there for individuals is 1-6% and the exemption for an individual $800 and for a man and wife, $1200.

If only one Forum is to be held, many of these amendments can be only touched upon. It is suggested in this case that all the amendments arranged for the second Forum be combined and ten minutes given for their discussion. Five minutes apiece may be given to all the others except the Citizenship and Taxation amendments, between which all the remaining available time should be divided. This gives about one-half hour to each of these important questions. Close with the Americanization Pageant.

HELEN C. BENBRIDGE.

STATE NEWS

Governor McCray has appointed on the State Advisory Juvenile Committee which is to serve in an advisory capacity to Mrs. Warrington, state probation officer, three women closely identified with and members of the Indiana League of Women Voters. They are, Mrs. Ella B. Kehrer of Anderson, Chairman of the 8th District and of the State Child Welfare Committee, Mrs. John W. Bossard of Peru, League Chairman for Miami County, and Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon of Evansville. The other members of the committee are, John R. Nutter of Jeffersonville and Chas. A. McGonagle of Plainfield.

The Portland League has planned a series of four meetings for the study of the Constitution Amendments to be held every two weeks beginning July 11th. Three amendments will be discussed at each meeting. The meetings will be held on the lawn at the homes of different members and every interested person is invited to attend.

IN OTHER STATES

Mrs. Carry Chapman Catt, the founder of and honorary chairman of the National League of Women Voters was recently honored by two State Universities, which conferred upon her the degree of Doctor of Laws. The two institutions thus recognizing Mrs. Catt's marvelous ability were the University of Wyoming and Iowa State College.

Wisconsin recently succeeded in having the State Constitution amended so that women are entitled to all legal rights and privileges which the State gives to men.

In Missouri, on August 2nd, a special election will be held on proposed amendments to the State Constitution. Amendment No. 1, for which the women of the State are actively campaigning, will enable women to hold any office in the State and permit them to serve as delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. The Missouri League has issued some interesting publicity and their slogan "Vote yes for Amendment No. 1," is strikingly familiar to the women of Indiana.

Massachusetts is campaigning for one hundred thousand women as endorsers of the Reduction of Armament plans of the National League. Mrs. Chas. Sumner Bird is the chairman of the Committee for Massachusetts.

Mrs. Judith Smith, an old-time suffragist and co-worker of Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone and other distinguished women, is on her way to attend the Plymouth Pageant. She is approaching her one hundredth birthday, hale and hearty and "without ache or pain." She attributes her long life and perfect health to the fact that she "had a kind husband(none of her six children was a black sheep and she had had plenty of exercise in household tasks." Mrs. Frederick Bagley is to entertain Mrs. Smith July 27th and all members of the League of Women Voters are invited.

The Chairmen of the National Committee are sending out their programs of work for the year. Instructions and suggestions to the State Leagues have been received from Miss Mary McDowell at Chicago, Chairman of the National Committee for Women in Industry and from Dr. Valiera H. Parker, Chairman of the National Social Hygiene Committee. Dr. Parker has just been appointed to an important post in the Interdepartmental. Social Hygienic Department at Washington.

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., AUG. 15, 1921 No. 12

VOTE "YES"

FOR AMENDMENT NO. 1

SHALL CITIZENS OF INDIANA OR ALIENS MAKE OUR LAWS?

In Indiana foreign-born men, who have not renounced their allegiance to their native countries, are allowed to vote equally with American-born Citizens.

If you believe that **EVERY INDIANA VOTER SHOULD BE A CITIZEN**—Vote **"YES"** for Amendment No. 1.

AMENDMENT NO. 1

(Voters—Citizens)

Proposed Amendment to Section 2 of Article 2.

"In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every CITIZEN of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days immediately preceding such election, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he or she may reside."

YES **For the Amendment**

NO **Against the Amendment**

Mark the little square enclosing "YES" (see above) on the ballots at the SPECIAL AMENDMENT ELECTION to be held in every PRECINCT in the State, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th.

The Citizenship Amendment is No. 1 on the ballots. You can not miss it. It is the most important of all the thirten to be voted on. **Vote YES for No. 1, if for no other.**

In 1920 **more than 61,000** foreign-born men in Indiana declared their intention to become citizens, but **less than 9,000** foreigners were fully naturalized.

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IS WAR INEVITABLE?

The most important question before the world today is that of the continuance of war. Men fear it, women hate it, but it has been accepted as a law of nature.

Human nature can be changed. We have left many customs and practices behind in the process of our development. Take superstition. It once dominated the human mind. It was intrenched both in custom and in law. It has passed from the minds of educated people. The laws and customs it established are dead letters now.

The governing force in personal and social conduct is our theory of life. We have thought war, prepared for it, and so brought it. We are equally capable of thinking peace. It is one of the first principles of evolution that men by personal decision can leave what they please behind, and take on new characteristics. If a woodpecker can add to the length of its bill, by the subtle influence of environment, we can add to the dominating ideas that work in the brain by the taking on or the taking up of a new motive.

A higher note than "the survival of the fittest" and the "struggle for existence" has come. The bee works for the hive, the animal or bird for the species, the mother for the child, the individual for the tribe, the citizen for the nation. The struggle of life is not a contest for personal existence, but for the perpetuation or protection of our kind, for the rights of others, the stronger for the weaker and the good of the whole.

It is this law, scientific as well as religious, that is steadily becoming the motive force of modern life. The interdependence of the individual upon society, and society upon the individual, is more and more recognized and acknowledged in practical affairs. Our sufficiency as individuals comes from our relation to the social body, and this fact has made the world a closely knit neighborhood. A famine in China disrupts the trade of the world. A battle line in France staggers Asia and Africa as well as Europe.

The chief enemies of peace are established customs and ancient hate. Nothing can eliminate this but the dawning light of this new day. That we are dreaming and desiring something better than the perpetuation of the conditions of war is the assurance that permanent peace will come. The dream has reached the stage where it has captivated the thoughts of men. Thought precedes action, as surely as the shadow follows the sun—Elkhart Truth.

ASK FOR WOMAN MEMBER OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

The appointment of a woman on the Armament Conference, and of women on advisory committees which may be formed, was requested by a delegation from the National League of Women Voters which asked President Harding for an opportunity to present a resolution adopted by the Executive Board at its meeting in July.

Women of the delegation were Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President; Mrs. Richard Edwards, Vice-President; Mrs. Sumner T. McKnight, Treasurer; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, and Mrs. Chas. Sumner Bird, members of the Committee on the Reduction of Armament of the National League of Women Voters.

The National League of Women Voters, which was the first national women's organization to take official action on reduction of armament, followed this by adopting a resolution asking that the President "recognize women as an integral part of government and a contributing power for the betterment of humanity by the appointment of women on all boards and commissions dealing with or investigating international relations."

A committee on the Reduction of Armament by International Agreement was created with Miss Elizabeth Hauser as its chairman. The committee has not only organized branches throughout the United States, but has secured the co-operation of leading women all over the world for reduction of armament.

With the President's action calling the international conference to discuss reduction of armament, the Executive Board at its meeting in July passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the League of Women Voters, through its Board of Directors, expresses its deep appreciation of the President's action in calling the international conference to discuss disarmament, realizing that the continuing effort to substitute reason for force in international relationships is the greatest service that can be rendered to the world. If there is any way in which we can further the work of the conference we pledge our organization to undertake it. In accordance with the resolution adopted by our last annual convention, its presentation having been withheld until a suitable moment, we respectfully request that if the size of the American delegation warrant, a thoroughly qualified woman familiar with women's interests and experienced in international affairs be appointed a member. If the number of the commissioners is so sharply limited as to preclude this, we urge that women of right qualifications be appointed on such advisory committees as the conference may create."

The Madison League will hold an interesting forum August 19th for full discussion of the Constitution Amendments. The Rotary and Commercial Clubs of the city are co-operating with the women in making the meeting one of the best ever held in the city. Representative Dean of Marble Hill, Hon. Jacob Miltonberger of Indianapolis and E. D. Bush, formerly Lieut. Governor of Indiana, are all expected to be present and to participate as speakers. An invitation has been extended to all voters in the county to attend the meeting and take part in the discussion.

Mrs. W. T. Barnes, one of the State Directors of Indianapolis, is visiting in her old home at Economy, Ind., and has sent to headquarters for literature to be distributed at the chautauqua. Mrs. Barnes could not resist the urge to get the importance of the Amendments before the people and to awaken interest as well in the League of Women Voters.

Fayette and Union Counties, under the direction of Mrs. Eby of Connersville and Mrs. Irwin of Liberty, will put on a membership drive during Free Fair Week beginning August 23rd and will at the same time distribute Amendment literature.

The Fort Wayne League is holding a series of porch parties to spread information on the Amendments among the women voters; have arranged with the city officials for ten-minute speeches and distribution of literature at nine band concerts and have also planned for a big picnic to be held in Foster Park Saturday, September 3rd, at which time Governor McCray is to be the guest of the League and the principal speaker. Mrs. Edward Sliter is general chairman for the picnic.

The Peru League is conducting a membership drive and during the chautauqua last week solicited memberships and distributed literature on the Amendments. The Directors motored to Lake Maxinkukee on August 4th where they were entertained at the summer home of Mrs. Joseph Shirk. In the afternoon they attended a meeting of the Culver League and several of the Peru women made brief speechs. There were about twenty-five in the party.

Former Governor Durbin of Anderson spoke to the members of the League of Women Voters at Anderson August 10th on the Amendments relating to taxation. These forums are being held every two weeks and are open to all voters of the city.

Shelbyville League took advantage of the chautauqua there last week to secure memberships and interest voters in the Amendments. The work was in charge of a different member each day of the chautauqua.

Kathryn Ridgeway of Boston, one of the most popular of chautauqua entertainers, stated in Elkhart that her engagement in chautauqua work this season was undertaken solely in order that she might reach women and urge them to realize their great responsibilities and possibilities and to ally themselves with the League of Women Voters which she believes is the greatest instrumentality for hastening woman's proper participation in this new era. Miss Ridgeway said, "If you have no Leag this new era. Miss Ridgeway said, "If you have no League see to it that one is formed—and support it. It is a magnificent organization, non-partisan, non-sectatrian, absolutely devoted to the interests that women hold dear and you may rest assured that only through it or a similar organization can women hope to accomplish things at Washington. You cannot get far with anything without organization. When men desire anything, either good or bad, they organize and demand it and the women must do likewise." She spoke appealingly of the effort of the women of America attempting to make effctive their sentiments against war through development of the disarmament movement which was inaugurated by the League of Women Voters at the National Convention in Cleveland. The eloquence of unbidden tears testified to the sincerity of Miss Ridgway's appeal to women to organize for the world's betterment.

PICKED UP HERE AND THERE

Mrs. S. T. McKnight of Minneapolis, National Treasurer, has returned from a trip through France where she visited a number of the great battlefields. She reports deep interest both in England and France in the movement for permanent peace and international disarmament.

General Pershing was the speaker on the subject "Limitation of Armament" at the convention of the Nebraska League of Women Voters. General John Ryan of New York is another famous leader of the World War who is speaking on the need of reduction of armaments.

The Minnesota League of Women Voters is planning to make the week of September 5th one of valuable publicity. It is the week of the State Fair where the League will have an exhibit, especially relating to reduction of armament. Thursday is to be Woman's Day and one feature of the program will be the presentation of the playlet "Dearie, Won't Do" by the same cast which gave it at the Cleveland Convention.

Yale University in co-operation with the League of Women Voters will offer a citizenship school the latter part of October. It is open to any woman who can attend. More than two hundred women have already registered for the course which includes lectures by William Howard Taft, Chas. Seymour, Clive Day and Irving Fisher. Any Indiana women desiring to attend should send application to Miss Kathrine Ludington, Lyme, Conn.

The Texas League will hold its State Convention in Fort Worth beginning October 24th and will be immediately followed by the Regional Conference for the States of Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and Texas. Texans are elated over securing the Regional Conference for their State.

The Vermont League of Women Voters will make State Banners for any one desiring them at $1.25 each. If the State name is included there is an additional charge. If Indiana Leagues are interested, write to Miss Carrie Ormsbee, President Vermont League, Brandon, Vermont.

The Massachusetts League has issued a leaflet on "Plans for Citizenship Work," which contains some valuable suggestions for the American Citizenship committees. Copies may be had by writing the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Boston, No. 10 Arlington Street.

The Woman's Home Companion has issued a new leaflet, "Put a Two-Cent Stamp to Work," which lists the publications issued in the various states relating to citizenship. Anna Steese Richardson, Director of the Companion's Good Citizenship Bureau considered The Woman Voter worthy of placing on the list for Indiana. These leaflets may be had by writing the Good Citizenship Bureau, Woman's Home Companion, New York City.

PLANS FOR DRIVE TO SECURE PASSAGE OF AMENDMENT NUMBER 1.

1. **Membership Drives** in all leagues to increase possible number of interested workers before August 26th. Send to State Headquarters, 430 Monger Bldg., Elkhart, Indiana, for details.
2. **Conference** of state workers in Indianapolis, August 26th, Claypool Hotel, 10 a. m. Luncheon at 1 p. m. Fine program.
3. **Bill Board Saturday,** August 27th. Send to National Organization Headquarters, 25 Traction Bldg., Peru, Ind., for posters at five cents each, postage included, for use this day. The plans for the day are:
   1. Parade of decorated automobiles in leading towns Saturday morning.
   2. After parade, groups of autos to make tour of nearby country towns tacking up posters at cross roads and placing them in country store windows.
   3. Brief speeches at smaller country towns made from autos while literature on the Amendment and the League is distributed. (This literature can be secured free from Elkhart Headquarters.)
4. **Constitution Week**—August 29th to September 3rd.
   (a) House-to-house canvass should be made such as is made by political parties before regular partisan election.
   (b) Literature should be left at each house and every effort made for large vote September 6th in form of Amendment No. 1.
5. **Monday September 5th.** On that day arrangements should be made for autos to take voters to polls and women to phone and check up on vote at each precinct on September 6th, so as to be sure every voter in favor of the Amendment No. 1 has voted.
6. **Tuesday, September 6th.** This calls for every worker on the job all day.

BILL BOARD DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 27th.

Members of the Indiana League of Women Voters have been talking so much of the Citizenship Amendment and urging voters to "vote YES on Amendment No. 1" that it seems everyone in the State must be fully convinced of the justice of that Amendment and consequently will vote for it. Notwithstanding all that has been done, there remains yet much to be done and nothing is more important than securing proper publicity in these last weeks before the special election, September 6th. There is organized opposition to our Amendment in some sections of the State and there is an even greater danger that our Amendment may be defeated through the organized effort to defeat the Taxation Amendment. The opposition is urging "Kill All Amendments" in order to insure defeat of the few.

Realizing these dangers and the importance of publicity, plans have been made for what can easily be the most striking and the most effective part of our Amendment Campaign—Bill Board Saturday, August 27th, the day after the State Conference of workers in Indianapolis, August 26th. Bill Board Day can be effective but it can only be so by utilizing all our resources and using every effort and means to bring our ideas before the public. Posters have been prepared and may be secured from the Publicity Department, No. 25 Traction Bldg, Peru.

Plan to start off Bill Board Day with an automobile parade through your town before the cars disburse to put up the posters throughout the county. Have the machines gayly decorated; enlist young men and women to help. Go through the neighboring towns distributing literature, puting up the posters and whenever and wherever possible address the people. It is necessary at times to do spectacular things and it is hoped that every league in the State will co-operate most hearily in the plans which will be more fully outlined in bulletins from the Publicity Department. The success of our whole summer's campaign of education depends upon what is done from now on.

Bill Board Saturday is to be the send-off for the house-to-house canvass of Constitution Week August 29th to September 3rd. Make it a full week and let no woman who believes in good government and in the sanctity of American Citizenship refuse to do her part in protecting the things she believes in.

FOURTH REGIONAL CONFERENCE

A conference for the Leagues of the Fourth Region which includes Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, West Virginia and Wisconsin will be held in Chicago, Tuesday, November 29th. The next day, November 30th, the Illinois State Convention will be held, and on December 1st, 2nd and 3rd Miss Belle Sherwin, National Chairman for the Department of Efficiency Government will conduct an institute dealing with the most prominent subjects of that department. The Conference will probably be preceeded by a meeting of the National Board of Directors and it is hoped that this will make available for the conference and institute several national speakers in addition to Mrs. Park who is already scheduled for the program. Mrs. Henry W. Cheney of Chicago and Mrs. Hooper of Wisconsin are the Committee on Program with the privilege of calling to their assistance any others they may see fit.

Begin at once to create interest among your members in this Conference and plan now to have representatives of your League present. The program in full will be announced later.

THE CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT

When our grandfathers, seventy years ago, framed our present Constitution, they apparently thought that it was a fine opportunity for them to show their wisdom and try their hand at legislation. It has not been an uncommon thing for a constitutional convention to confuse its province with that of the Legislature and to cover ground in the Constitution that ought to have been left to the regular law-making body to cover.

The practice of legislating in the Constitution has been the source of much embarrassment and loss to the people of other states as well as to the people of Indiana. It has resulted also in making it necessary for supreme courts to smash the Constitution in order to extricate the state from the death-like grip of constitutional restrictions.

The provision of our Constitution as to how it may be amended is a case in point. We are compelled to go to the great expense of a special election in order to get an expression from the electors and when we get that expression the chances are that it will be the voice of so small a percentage of the voters as to constitute a burlesque on our form of government and a reflection upon our citizenship.

The need for the proposed Citizenship Amendment to the Constitution si a good illustration of the evil that results from legislation in the Constitution. First the Constitution legislated as to the qualifications of a foreign-born person to vote. Then it prescribed an impossible method of changing the specifications. It barred the door on the inside, crawled out the window, turned the key from the outside and threw the key down the well.

The Supreme Court smashed in the window, unbarred the door and broke off the lock by ruling in 1881 that the number of the electors of the state might be determined by the number of those who participate in any given election. Carried to its logical conclusion this means that if not more than 50 people in the state go to the polls on the 6th of September and 26 of them vote in favor of any amendment that amendment will have been adopted and made a part of the Constitution of the State.

The present Constitution provides that any male of foreign birth, twenty-one years of age who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in the state six months shall be entitled to vote on declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States. Of course such a provision in the Constitution "restricts" the legislature from "going crazy" in the matter of voting on the part of men of foreign birth. The object of the proposed amendment is to confine the right of suffrage to people born in the United States and to those who have become citizens through naturalization. The purpose of the amendment is altogether a worthy one and should receive the support of every well wisher of the state and nation. But the joke of the situation is that our grandfathers in their "wisdom" fixed things so that the non-citizen voters have a full voice in determining the result. The Constitution operates to make up the jury to decide the case out of the people whose case is to be decided. How the Statesmen of the vintage of 1851 must chuckle as, looking down from over the battlements of heaven, they witness their success at tieing the hands of generations yet unborn.

ALICE FOSTER McCULLOCH.

STATE NEWS

The Leagues of Lake County held a meeting and luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce in Hammond, August 6th. Mrs. Cora Douglas, president of the Hammond League, presiding. The District Chairman, Mrs. Ora T. Ross, was one of the speakers and Atty. D. J. Moran spoke concerning the Constitutional Amendments Mrs. W. H. Myers, formerly president of the Hammond League, was elected County chairman and will at once take up active work on the Amendment campaign and membership drive throughout the county.

Mrs. W. H. Williams of Valparaiso recently appointed chairman of Porter County, during the past two weeks visited every township and appointed women to distribute Amendment literature.

A county meeting and election for Gibson County was held in Princeton, August 4th, Mrs. Bessie O'Neal Lee, of Hazleton, who has been acting chairman, was elected as County Chairman, Mrs. C. Cunningham, secretary and Mrs. Doris Head, treasurer. Plans were made for a membership drive, Amendment Forums and a Citizens' Picnic.

Mrs. L. S. Fickenscher, Chairman of St. Joseph County, has arranged for distribution of Amendment literature in all townships of the County and for membership drives in South Bend and Mishawaka.

Mrs. Maude Murray, Chairman of the 12th District, visited the State office enroute to Chicago and reported great interest throughout her district in the Amendment Campaign and general activities of the League.

The League at Howe arranged for a meeting with Dr. Ada Schweitzer as speaker, the meeting was largely attended and interest awakened in child-welfare work. Dr. Schweitzer's home was formerly in Howe and naturally she is well known and liked there.

The Milton League held its first forum last week with fine attendance, visitors being present from Cambridge City and surrounding rural districts. Senator McConaha of Richmond was the speaker.

Mrs. Lillie Kurfess of New Albany, one of the State Directors of the League who has been actively interested in civic affairs for years was the successful Democratic candidate for the nomination for Mayor of the city of New Albany. There were six men opposing her.

Miss Carrie V. Dunn, League Chairman for Delaware County and formerly president of the Gaston League, has been appointed School Attendance Officer for Muncie. Miss Dunn attributes her securing the position to information received through the Woman Voter and League bulletins.

It is gratifying to note the number of women that are receiving appointments as School Attendance officers. Among those recently appointed are Miss Mabel Daum, Connersville, Mrs. Kate Maxin, Newcastle, and Mrs. Fred Day of Fowler.

At Richmond, Indiana, July 31st, one of the foremost advocates of Woman Suffrage in Indiana died from the infirmities of age. Mrs. Helen V. Austin, 91 years old, was for 30 years an active worker for suffrage and not only by personal work but through newspaper articles for which she had unusual talent, was her influence felt in all circles.

The Indianapolis League has appointed chairmen in all of the city wards to direct the distribution of literature concerning the Amendments throughout the city.

The president, Mrs. Elma Dalton, vice-president, city chairman and membership chairman of the Winamac League which was only recently organized, made the auto tour over the county with the farmers interested in growing alfalfa. The women distributed literature concerning the League and Amendments and spoke with the men and women wherever possible during the tour. This League has also arranged for talks on the Amendments at the picture shows and the band concerts during the month and for the house-to-house canvas Constitution Week.

LEST WE FORGET

On August 26th, 1920, the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles announced throughout our country the political freedom of American women. This marked the triumphant closing of woman's determined struggle for suffrage during a period of over seventy years.

In recognition of the first anniversary of this memorable occasion the Indiana League of Women Voters will hold an all-day conference on citizenship in Indianapolis, Friday, August 26.

The call has been sent to hundreds of women in the State and, lest you forget, this reminder is given so that readers of the Woman Voter may answer the call and plan to attend this vitally important meeting.

The program for the day includes a meeting of the Directors at 11 a. m.; the big luncheon in the Riley Room of the Claypool Hotel at 1 p. m. where there may be delightful renewing of acquaintances and inspirational addresses by leading women of the League and one of the national officers of the American Legion. In the afternoon there will be helpful discussion of plans for the Membership Drive, Bill Board Saturday and Constitution Week.

The luncheon time speakers will be Judge Florance Allen of Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Winfield R. Smith of Wisconsin, National organizer and speaker for the League of Women Voters and Robert A. Adams, National Judge Advocate of the American Legion.

There is no task before us so important as protecting the citizenship rights and privileges of our State and no effort should be spared in the last days of our campaign to secure passage of the Citizenship Amendment to our State Constitution.

ARMISTICE DAY SET FOR BEGINNING OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

It was unanimously agreed by the leading powers that Armistice Day, November 11th, should be the opening day of the Disarmament Conference.

The assembling of the delegates from the various countries on a definite day becomes an assured fact. Diplomatic formalities require the formal exchange of invitations and acceptances. Officials in Washington believe that prompt acceptances will be made and that those in charge may give consideration to the list of subjects that are to be discussed.

While the conference seems assured, there should be no cessation of effort to give expression to the feeling which is in the hearts of the great mass of the American people. The work of the Committees for Reduction of Armament must go forward and the President and the others in Washington who have made this conference possible must not be left in uncertainty as to our support and endorsement.

THE YEAR'S PROGRAM

Mrs. Kathryn Greenough, Chairman of the Program Department has sent out the first outline of the League's programs from October to May.

The Program Committee asks for the appointment of a Local Affairs Committee in each League whose duties shall be to keep in touch with all civic matters in the community, attend meetings of city or township boards when necessary or advisable and report on their findings to the League so that every member may be informed and the League itself in position to assist in constructive work or prevent action they deem inadvisable.

Mrs. Greenough plans to print in the Woman Voter each issue, material to be used by the Leagues in connection with the suggested program for each month. The program is arranged so that Leagues may have one or more meetings per month, as they may desire. The regular programs are to begin with October as the Committee thought that most Leagues would be busy with the membership drive during September.

The programs submitted by the Committee are suggestions only and each League is at liberty to adapt a program to its own needs.

The Local Affairs Committee and the Program Committee should both be appointed at once and should work in close conjunction throughout the year. Committee Chairman can obtain copies of the program outline from the State office.

THE SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL

While the Sheppard-Towner Bill has successfully passed the Senate, it must now be passed in the House. The House Committee which has charge of the Bill is the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of which Hon. Everett Sanders of Terre Haute, Indiana, is a member. As soon as this committee convenes after its three weeks' adjournment this Bill will be taken up by them. Women on the ground in Washington who have so valiantly and unceasingly fought for the bill are extremely anxious for a favorable report on the Bill and a request from the committee for early consideration.

Mr. Sanders has been one of the most sincere, earnest and valuable friends of the Bill that our organization has had. He has had difficulty in the Committee because some of the members oppose the Bill. The request comes from Washington to the women of Indiana for them to write Mr. Sanders, expressing appreciation for what he has done and encouraging him by such expression to again inform his Committee of the demand of the women of America for the passage of this Bill.

Write to Mr. Sanders today and urge other women and men to do the same. The least we can do is to express appreciation. Our Washington letter states, "We are very grateful to Mr. Sanders, he has been steadily helpful. It will strengthen him in his position to hear from home, as we count on his pressing the Committee for early action."

The Sheppard-Towner Bill was first introduced in the 65th Congress by Miss Jeanette Rankin, the first woman to sit in Congress. It is supported by many national organizations of women in America. It provides for Federal aid to the States, to further public health, nursing and to stimulate work in the States for maternal and infant hygiene. It is strictly permissive, no State is compelled to accept its provisions or its benefits, unless its Legislature so desires.

Already thirty-five states have Child Hygiene divisions which have begun to do such work and several states have passed acts that will enable them to take advantage of the Bill's provisions when it becomes law.

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., SEPT. 1, 1921 No. 13

Vote "YES" For Amendment No. 1

SHALL CITIZENS OF INDIANA OR ALIENS MAKE OUR LAWS?

The Committee from the National League of Women Voters who called on President Harding to present the League's resolution asking for the appointment of a woman as a member of the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference in November consisted of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, National Chairman, Mrs. R. E. Edwards, First Vice-president, Mrs. S. T. McKnight, National Treasurer, and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot of the League's Committee on World Disarmament. The above picture was taken in the White House grounds at the time of their visit.

The Citizenship Amendment is No. 1 on the ballots. You can not miss it. It is the most important of all the thirteen to be voted on. **Vote YES for No. 1, if for no other.**

In 1920 **more than 61,000** foreign-born men in Indiana declared their intention to become citizens, but **less than 9,000** foreigners were full naturalized.

Every Indiana Citizen a Voter.

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A MESSAGE TO INDIANA WOMEN:

To you who have been so long disfranchised we address this appeal for interest in the election Tuesday, September 6th. This is woman's opportunity to make her vote count in the most important election which can confront a voter, an election governing changes in the Constitution under which she lives.

Parties and policies change and pass; legislatures enact and repeal laws, but the one thing on which everything else must rest is your Constitution. September 6th gives you a chance to be a Constitution maker. We beg you to inform yourself on the amendments proposed and not only go to the polls yourself but to interest others to accompany you.

If women are not active and interested in this election they face this responsibility: That basic law may be adopted by a very small group of people and that by inaction or indifference this small group may be allowed to make or remake our Indiana Constitution.

There are some of the amendments which we, as individuals, favor or oppose, but we unite in support of No. 1, the amendment which will require that every man or woman in Indiana must be a CITIZEN of the United States in order to vote. In this very election, under the present provisions of our Constitution, if you and others like you stay at home, amendments may succeed or fail by the vote of men born in a foreign country and resident here less than a year; men who may tomorrow be called home for service in a foreign war; men who have never taken the oath of allegiance to the United States; men who are NOT AMERICANS.

Are YOU content to have this happen? If not, will you do this much to prevent it? Get out the intelligent American vote on September 6th. This is woman's chance to prove her genuine interest in government and her loyalty to the State of Indiana.

Let us not fail in this test.

Indiana League of Women Voters.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

"The first lesson to be learned in Citizenship is on the interdependence of individuals and their responsibility to the whole scheme of government. Not alone, nor by separate states, nor in sections can a great government reach its maturity. The fires of patriotism flame in the individual who believes in his country and longs to serve it. Government operates properly when this fire kindled in the hearts and souls of many individuals is transmitted into the joint service of these individuals united in the support of such a great force for civilization as our own United States government is.

"Americans! What a stirring cry that is to all of us! The most precious birthright in the world! What picture does it conjure up for you? For some it means the struggles of the pilgrims who made our beginning three hundred years ago this year. To others is represented by that lean, hawknosed, high-cheek-boned type so reminiscent of the Indian race which is prevalent among our business men today. To some it is those lads in khaki, the steady tramp of whose marching feet carried new ideals of citizenship to older civilizations.

"But, to me, the word Americans, always means the endless chain long enough to stretch from European shores to ours—that chain of men and women who have come through all the years to make Americans of themselves and to build our country. Not to be Americanized but to make America. I see them all from gallant Virginia cavalier to the shawl-draped head and bent and weary back of the south European peasant. Then I see again their children, our own pioneer strain, starting the same procession overland to populate our great waste places. We have enriched the language, enriched the strain of human blood and heritage from other nations. Thus have we Americans and America.

"But through all this history of a nation in the making, one idea has persisted. To develop our country, to grow with it, to make American laws for Americans to live under, we must be Americans. No citizens of another country can do all this for us.

"We labor under serious citizenship disadvantages in Indiana. In the early days of our state a law was passed which intended to do the very opposite of what it has since done. It was necessary to attract to the new state of Indiana settlers and especially the thrifty immigrants just landed who planned to make this country home for themselves and their family. The makers of our Indiana constitution held out to these people the promise that if they took out their first citizenship papers, they would be allowed to vote at once and help govern themselves, pending that time when they could be full citizens under the federal law. Thus, oddly enough, it was as an inducement to settle and become full citizens that this law was framed.

"What has happened, you all know. As our state grew, the original purpose was lost sight of. As foreigners came, they drifted in groups to larger cities coming more as workmen than as settlers. There was no longer the urge to become a complete part of the state and nation, so that gradually there has been built up a large number of men who come here, take out their first papers, vote and never complete the process. Forty thousand ten years ago—over a hundred thousand now. Sometimes full citizenship papers are not taken out because the first zest of interest in affiliating with the new country is lost in the struggle for existence. Sometime there comes a recurrent wave of loyalty to the mother country which makes this last step hard. Sometime apathy, ignorance, or indifference prevent.

"Whatever the cause, we face the situation that here in Indiana the balance of voting power is held by men who are not citizens of the United States. For many years there were seven states out of the forty-eight similarly situated, Arkansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Indiana, Texas, Nebraska and Kansas. South Dakota learned her lesson in the early days of the war, and one of her first pieces of war legislation was the passage of an amendment to the constitution requiring citizenship for voting. Indiana has set September 6th for similar vote, and the Citizenship Amendment is Amendment No. 1 at this special election.

"There are, however, two things which may militate against it. Some of the strongest and wealthiest organizations of the state are massing their forces against several of the other amendments which are to be voted on at the same time. Quietly the word is going out, "Kill all the amendments so as to be sure the objectionable ones are not passed in error through the ignorance of the voting public." Rather, we say, "Educate the public to know about the amendments and discriminate."

"The other difficulty is the mistaken feeling in some quarters that this is legislation against some of our splendid, loyal, foreign-born population. It is the very opposite. It is an invitation to them to be completely part of us, to give us the great assurance that they are as wholly with us in faith and patriotic devotion as they are with us in their business and home pursuits. It is the removal of the last barrier between Americans of the first and second generation.

"I cannot believe that those men who are really contributing to Indiana's development will hesitate to take this last step. This amendment deprives no one of voting powers but merely requires a completed act of faith in our government and establishes a probationary period before men may vote. We require twenty-one years for our native-born to vote. Surely five years is not too much for our foreign-born.

"There has been no political party and no business man's organization taking this question up. It has been left to two classes of our population to see that the potential menace in uncompleted citizenship which has yet all the privileges of citizenship, and to see the injustice done the individual foreigner who is thus allowed to undervalue ctizenship. Would any other country in the world but our generous and unsuspecting United States allow foreign-born men to help govern their country unless these men had taken the oath of allegiance? Sometimes we are so trusting that we are ridiculous.

"Curiously enough, it has been left to two groups who have recently been sharply related to the question of citizenship and franchise to push this amendment, the soldiers and the women. Their interest and earnestness are understandable. To the women who were so long disfranchised, the right to vote takes its true place as the most prized gift of citizenship, the crown and seal of each one's longing to serve the government, to participate in party action, to make effective in a practical manner one's beliefs and ideals.

"To the soldier—citizenship and the right to be an American is something he has pledged his life for. It is now a definite and a tangible thing to be protected and developed. It has become distinct for him for citizenship in other countries is nothing to be lightly bestowed or indifferently treated.

"I invite you, urge you, to join these groups—the American Legion and the women of Indiana in their efforts to put Indiana in the list of thates which believe the right to vote should rest on open statement of allegiance after due probationary residence. As intelligent citizens, as patriots, get back of the women of Indiana in this great single-hearted effort of theirs for their state. Lift Amendment No. 1 into a safe and sure position for passage."

MARIE STUART EDWARDS.

From her speech at Gary, July 19th.

IT IS TIME TO WAKE UP

By B. R. Inman, Manager Indiana State Chamber of Commerce.

To the Voters of Indiana:

Are you a full-fledged American? Do you believe that only full-fledged American citizens should be entitled to vote in this state? Are you opposed to foreign-born residents voting in Indiana until they have became fully naturalized? These questions demand immediate attention.

On Tuesday, September 6th, a special election will be held in Indiana at which the voters will be given an opportunity to vote on thirteen proposed amendments to the State Constitution. This appeal is in behalf of the first amendment—the one dealing with qualifications for suffrage. There is danger that this amendment will be lost on account of the following conditions:

(1) Many of the voters are under the impression that this amendment merely makes the Constitution of Indiana conform to the Federal Constitution on the question of woman's suffrage. It does this, it is true, and in this respect it is a mere formality. There is, however, a much greater question involved here. The second provision of this amendment makes it necessary for foreign-born residents to be fully naturalized before they can vote, rather than to be eligible to vote on the filing of their first papers (declaring their intentions to become citizens) as is possible under the present Constitution. This phase of the suffrage amendment is being overlooked by many of the voters of Indiana.

Indiana is one of only four states in the Union that does not require full citizenship as a qualification for suffrage. Don't you think it is time to remove this blot from the fair name of our great state?

(2) A recent ruling of the Attorney General of Indiana points out certain conditions which could easily result in the defeat of this amendment. The Attorney-General states that the amendment having the highest number of votes will constitute the basis upon which the fate of the other amendments will be determined; and that no amendment will be adopted, even though there should be not a single vote registered against it, unless such amendment should have a majority of the maximum votes cast. For example. Suppose there should be 300,000 votes cast for and against one of the tax amendments, and that 150,001 votes would be against that amendment. The amendment would, of course, be lost. The serious part of the situation, however, is that the other amendments would also be lost no matter how desfrable they might be unless 150,001 votes or more were cast in their favor.

It is well known that thousands of voters will not vote either for or against all of the proposed amendments, because of the fact that they are not personally interested in the fate of some of them.

According to the ruling of the Attorney-General, and based upon the above figures, if 149,000 votes should be cast in favor of the suffrage amendment and not a single vote should be cast in opposition to it, the amendment would nevertheless be lost. Herein lies the danger. It is well known that the voters of Indiana will be thoroughly acquainted with the arguments for and against the tax amendments. It is now evident that more voters will express themselves on these amendments than on any of the others. With the present apathy relative to the suffrage amendment, and with the lack of a full understanding as to that provision regarding qualifications for suffrage for foreign-born residents, it can readily be seen that there is danger of not securing a sufficient number of voters in favor of this amendment to represent a majority of the maximum votes cast for the tax amendments or any others that migh command more attention from the voters than this one.

(3) There are a number of people in Indiana who look upon the entire question of constitutional amend-

ment as a step toward radicalism. The fallacy of such an argument is obvious. The Federal Constitution has been amended nineteen times; and the Constitutions of practically all the states have been amended. No matter what your position may be upon the tax amendments or any of the others, I appeal to you to vote for this amendment, thereby helping to protect the ballot box in Indiana from exploitation by unassimilated foreigners who bring their European prejudices with them and who are ignorant of the conditions which have made our country what it is.

With the constant influx of great hordes of foreigners into this country each year, it is imperative that some practical steps be taken to teach them the fundamentals of American citizenship. Not only so, but they must not be entrusted with the power of suffrage until Americanism means to them what it means to you and me—no hyphens, no divided loyalty, no innate love for some other country, no divided allegiance, no flag but the Stars and Stripes, no language but the language of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, no faith but the faith in the perpetuity of our sacred institutions. Let foreign-born citizens subscribe to a creed of this kind or let them not vote.

IN OTHER STATES

Miss Rose Moriarty of Cleveland in July took her office as a member of the Industrial Commission of Ohio. Miss Moriarity was well known in suffrage work and has been prominent in the political work of the Republican party in her own State for some years. Work for women and children has been her dominating interest and the first new ruling to be undertaken by the Commission is to raise the age limit for boys and girls who desire to leave school and seek employment.

The National Woman's Union has undertaken a nation-wide campaign to compel the American Federation of Labor to admit women as union members on the same basis and terms as men.

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Executive Secretary of the National League is acting chairman of the Woman's Committee on the Sheppard-Towner Bill during the absence of the regular chairman, Mrs. Florence Kelly. Mrs. Edward Costigan, chairman of the National Food Supply and Demand Committee, is acting secretary of the Woman's Committee in the absence of Mrs. Larue Brown. Plans are being made by the Committee for securing an early and favorable report from the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House in whose hands the bill now rests.

Miss Besse Newsom of Oklahoma has been asked by the Ohio League of Women Voters to take charge of their campaign work for this year. Miss Newsom is studying League methods in New York before undertaking the campaign in Ohio.

Mrs. Ann Webster has been secured by Mrs. Maud Wood Park for chairman of the National Committee on Social Hygiene to succeed Dr. Valeria H. Parker who had to give up the work when appointed executive secretary of the Inter-Departmental Social Hygiene Board. Mrs. Webster is field representative of the American Social Hygiene Association of New York, has had large experience in social hygiene work which fits her most admirably to direct the work and study of the League of Women Voters.

Legislators concern themselves with some very small things. Connecticut has a State Barbers Commission which recently became alarmed over the fact that professional barbers were not "bobbing" the hair of the women and girls who are now affecting that style of hair dress. The Commission decided that the bobbing must have been done by amateurs and thereupon ruled that "women who bob other women's hair must take out a State Barbers license." What is even more strange and ridiculous than the ruling of this Commission is the fact that the State Attorney-General has declared that bobbing hair comes within the law's definition of hair-cutting and hence those who do it should be classed as barbers and obtain the required license. And only a few generations ago mother did the hair-cutting for the whole family!

Nearly two million of New York's population are foreign-born and a very large percentage of the natives do not know there is anything west of the Hudson river.

THE "ANNIVERSARY" CONFERENCE

All who attended the all-day conference in Indianapolis, Friday, August 26th, in celebration of the first anniversary of the promulgation of the Federal Suffrage Amendment, will agree that the day was most profitably spent and will hold for long most delightful memories of a day of inspiration and decision.

More than one hundred and fifty women came from all sections of the state; some who had been in "women's work" for years and grown gray but not discouraged in such service; some in the first flush of youth just beginning to accept responsibility of leadership.

The morning session was devoted to reports of organization, membership drives and the campaigns in behalf of the Citizenship Amendment. The First Amendment continued to be the keynote of the thought of the speakers at the luncheon held in the Riley room of the Claypool Hotel.

The Organization and Membership campaign which was inaugurated June 1st and most ably directed by Mrs. E. A. Gould, state chairman of organization, and Mrs. R. E. Edwards, national chairman of organization, had resulted "up to the minute" in the bagging of more than thirty new leagues with a membership increasing so rapidly that no authentic figures could be recorded. Most of the new leagues were represented at the conference and their enthusiasm challenged older leaders present into determination to renewed effort on their return home. Mrs. Alice Foster McCulloch of Ft. Wayne, first vice-president of the State League, presided at the morning session, assisted by Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Edwards.

At the luncheon, the president, Mrs. Beardsley, presided and in defining the purpose of the observance of the day, said: "We come in reverence and yet with joy to celebrate the accomplishment of the high purpose and ideals of our great leaders, but we do not bring flowers and gifts. We bring our problems as our offering today and our personal consecration to the task of solving them as the highest tribute we can pay to those who blazed the way and in whose beaten path we follow."

B. R. Inman of the State Chamber of Commerce was the first speaker and dealt favorably with the First Amendment. His article elsewhere in this issue contains most of the points he covered in his short address. His final appeal to the women of Indiana was to "stop WORKING for

the citizenship amendment and go to FIGHTING for it."

Robert A. Adams, national judge advocate of the American Legion, spoke of "the Legion and Amendment No. 1, assuring the women of the support of the Legion in their campaign for good citizenship, which is one of the two great objectives of the Legionnaires.

Judge Florence Allen of Cleveland was the principal speaker of the day and held her audience in deepest interest throughout her eloquent and inspiring address. After a most impressive tribute to the great women suffrage leaders Judge Allen said: "If we are worthy of the freedom gained for us by these pioneers, we will accept the responsibility of that liberty—the responsibility of knowledge, responsibility of action and responsibility of demanding a standard of right in government." She also emphasized the responsibility of our "ownership" of our government the same as "owning a house." It isn't the tenant who must make the repairs and keep the house in order or pay the taxes or make changes or improvements—those are the duties and the responsibilities of the owner." "If there is anything wrong with our government, it is our fault. It is our fault if we do not know, do not inform ourselves. If the people had known, there are many things that would not exist today."

"What the world needs today is a moral standard made effective through government. We have a duty of action, of puting into political effect the same standards of right we demand in our social life. There is nothing that women can not do today if we put into it the same devotion and tenacity of purpose the pioneers left as their richest legacy to us."

The program closed with a stirring appeal from Mrs. Edwards for all those present to return home and spare no effort in a most intensive campaign to dispel the lethargy of the voters in regard to the September 6th election and especially the serious dangers threatening our citizenship amendment.

It was a great day and out of it must come much good.

IDEAL CO-OPERATION

The League of Women Voters of Peru invited the American Legion of that city to co-operate with them in the campaign in favor of Amendment No. 1. The invitation was heartily accepted and the following letter sent to the League:

"Please find enclosed a check for $25.00. The Legion feels that it is assisting you to do a thing in which it ought to have taken the lead. Since you are taking that part, we can only assist you in the manner which you prescribe.

In regard to your advertising campaign and Billboard Saturday we will be glad to take part. We trust that our check will be of some benefit and regret that we were unable to make it larger.

Very truly yours,

Russell R. Rhodes, Adjutant.
Glen Owens Post of the American Legion.

This fine bit of the ideal sort of co-operation is appreciated by all leagues of the state organization. It is also a most excellent example for others to emulate.

STATE NEWS

At Greenfield, Indiana, where a new League was recently organized a woman, Mrs. Mabel Harding has been appointed city clerk, and she is the first woman to hold public office in Hancock County.

Miss Margaret Myers, Elkhart, Indiana, has been appointed school attendance office to succeed her father who was for many years one of the leading educators in the city schools and who held for a number of years past the position to which his daughter has now been appointed.

Mrs. Clara Henderson has been appointed school attendance officer at LaPorte.

Miss Blanche Merry, state school attendance officer at the Conference Luncheon in Indianapolis, August 26, stated that up to that time out of one hundred and sixteen appointments of attendance officers, twenty-seven were women.

Logansport League has set for itself a goal of five hundred members in the membership drive they are now conducting in Cass County.

The American Legion and the Chamber of Commerce are co-operating with the League of Women Voters throughout the State in furthering the Citizenship Amendment No. 1.

The Peru League held an Amendment Forum on the Shirk-Edwards lawn last week at which the Tax Amendments were thoroughly discussed pro and con.

A splendid League was organized in Kokomo with the following officers: President, Miss Mary Redmon; first vice-president, Mrs. Paul Gerhard; second vice-president, Mrs. Molly Lain; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Frank Rossiter. A membership drive was started immediately and interest grows with every meeting.

New leagues have sprung up almost over night during the past two weeks and the women have accepted responsibility of leadership in a manner most encouraging to the organization department. Leagues have been organized at Scottsburg, Franklin, Kokomo, Bedford, Washington, Jasper, Logansport, Columbia and Washington Townships in Gibson County, Vincennes, Jasonville, Dillsboro, Liberty, Union City, Harlan, Sullivan and Boonville.

At the meeting of the Board, August 2nd, a number of the directors pledged themselves to do definite pieces of organization work. Mrs. Osbon of Jasonville has organized her own city league and accepted chairmanship for Green County. She has other leagues under way. Mrs. Evans, in fullfillment of her promise, went with the organizers to Sullivan and succeeded in getting a league started there. Mrs. McMullen helped with the organization of her own city, Aurora, and personally organized a League at Dillsboro.

Mrs. Bessie O'Neal Lee of Hazelton this past week with the help of Miss Peshakova organized Columbia Township and Washington Township leagues and visited the other three leagues in her county that she has organized.

On Monday, August 22nd, a conference was held in Evansville of such workers in the First District as could be called there to meet with the four special field workers and the two state directors who reside in that city. A morning conference of the workers with Mrs. Winfield R. Smith, Misses Peshakova, Pyle and Dumke, Mrs. Geo. W. Baker, president of the Evansville league, Mrs. Fred Lauenstein, state director, and Mrs. E. A. Torrance, chairman of the State Citizenship Committee, was followeed by a splendid mass meeting of women at which the four national and state organizers spoke on the work of the League and the importance of the Amendment Campaign.

Fort Wayne is making elaborate plans for its first annual picnic to be held in Foster Park, Saturday, September 3rd. It is to be a frolic on a big scale with all sorts of amusements and refreshments, plenty of music and with Governor McCray as the drawing card for their Amendment Forum program. The League plans not only to thoroughly inform the people on the Amendments but to make enough money during the day to pay their entire state pledge.

Mrs. J. M. Stephens heads the committee of six to conduct a Fort Wayne membership drive for five hundred new members. The other members of the committee are Mrs. Katherine Dinklage, Mrs. James Liggett, Mrs. Robert Hattersley, Mrs. Edward Longfield and Mrs. James B. Ryan. The present membership is nearly one thousand and it is the express purpose of this committee to secure a membership of at least fifteen hundred before the close of the drive.

The 9th District has had a marvelous revival of interest in civic affairs. Several years ago it was one of the best organized districts during the struggle for suffrage through the Franchise League. During the past few weeks work has been organized in six out of the eight counties and the newly organized leagues are in keen competition on their membership drives. Crawfordsville and Noblesville have thus far reported the largest numbers of memberships of any of the leagues organized this summer. One member in Crawfordsville has secured almost one hundred members herself. She first set her own goal at seventy-five but exceeded that and moved the mark up to one hundred.

The South Bend League is organizing its membership committees for a campaign for a thousand members.

The League at Howe, Indiana, had an active part in the Home Coming celebration in that city August 25th, 26th and 27th. A nursery with two trained nurses in charge, Miss Nancy Gibbs of Indianapolis and Miss Kesler, LaGrange County nurse, who examined babies as well as to take charge of them while the mothers enjoyed the celebration. The league conducted a museum of antiques which was visited by thousands, and also won first prize of $25 for the best float in the parade. Speakers were provided by the league each day, the speakers being Dr. Ada Schweitzer of the State Board of Health, Miss Clara Moiser of Ft. Wayne, head of County Nurses for the Twelfth District, Miss Elizabeth English of Chicago and Lieut. Governor Branch of Indianapolis. In reporting the Leagues activities the president, Mrs. Kimmel, also sent ten new subscriptions for The Woman Voter.

The Seymour League, which is less than a month old, has undertaken to secure at least 300 members. Miss Peshakova visited the league August 18th and helped organize the workers for the membership campaign.

At Jasper, Indiana, the organizers encountered a novel and rather unusual experience. The women of the city were anxious and eager to be organized as a League of Women Voters, were "just waiting" for some one to come and help them get started, and with a tidy sum already in the hands of their treasurer to carry on the work." The officers are Mrs. W. A. Wilson, president; Mrs. Victor Salb, first vice-president and head of membership drive; Mrs. Guy Morman, second vice-president and chairman of programs; Mrs. A. C. Done, secretary and treasurer.

The officers of the new League in Washington Davies County, are Mrs. Will Kennedy, president; Mrs. Hugh Cox, first vice-president; Mrs. Alvin Padgett, second vice-president; Miss Margaret Donneley, secretary; Mrs. Emma Hyatt, treasurer.

VOTE "YES" FOR AMENDMENT NO. 1

SHALL CITIZENS OF INDIANA OR ALIENS MAKE OUR LAWS?

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., SEPT. 15, 1921 No. 14

CITIZENSHIP AMENDMENT PASSED
By a Majority of 49,668 Votes.

The completed tabulation of the vote on the thirteeen amendments to the Constitution was published September 13th, as shown below. The Citizenship Amendment was the only one receiving a majority vote in favor of its passage. The other twelve amendments were rejected by majority votes ranging from 20,000 on the Registration Amendment No. 2 to 134,000 rejecting the Taxation Amendment No. 10.

Attorney-General U. S. Lesh declared "Amendment No. 1 became effective on receipt of the last county returns, properly certified by Secretary of State." The Governor will issue a proclamation but the law states that "an amendment is a part of the Constitution when the election returns, indicating a majority vote in favor of it, properly certified, have been received by the Secretary of State.

The Citizenship Amendment disfranchises all aliens who have not been fully naturalized and will prevent their voting in the coming city and county elections.

The ratification of Amendment No. 1 and the defeat of the Registration Amendment No. 2 does not invalidate the present registration laws. There was considerable misunderstanding on this point during the campaign.

The official tabulation of votes is as follows:

No.	Yes	No.	Majority
1. Citizenship	130,242	80,574	49,668
2. Registration	90,269	110,333	20,064
3. Apportionment	76,963	117,890	40,927
4. Governor's Veto	93,265	101,790	18,525
5. State Office Terms	74,177	113,300	39,123
6. County Office Terms	82,389	115,139	32,750
7. Prosecuting Attny. Term	76,587	116,683	40,096
8. Lawyers' Qualification	78,431	117,479	39,048
9. Superintendent of Schools	46,023	149,479	103,271
10. Taxation	31,876	166,186	134,400
11. Income Tax	39,005	157,827	118,822
12. Militia	55,027	142,909	87,882
13. Terms and Salaries	80,191	117,140	37,949

The total number of votes cast was 218,696. The number of votes cast in the presidential election a year ago was 1,446,101. According to these figures practically only 15 percent of the registered voters participated in the Constitutional election.

Some of the newspapers of the State have bewailed the fact that women did not vote in the September 6th election and that they were manifesting a distressing lack of interest in civic and political matters and not exercising the privilege of voting after demanding and struggling for it for years. In refutation of these editorial wailings is the fact that the only Amendment carried in the recent election is the one which the women of Indiana were interested in, had first suggested as a basic law of the State and had zealously worked for during the summer months. There is no way of analyzing the votes cast so as to determine how many men and how many women voted but most of the leading legislators and prominent men of the State have conceded that the women are responsible for the passage of the Citizenship Amendment. It is true that more citizens should have voted, both men and women, but the women who have worked during the past three months in all sections of the State in an endeavor to inform the voters relative to the Amendment know that there was a more appalling apathy and indifference on the part of the men than was found among the women.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS

On September 8th there was held in Washington a conference of all the organizations interested in the work for the limitation of armaments, the result of which was the formation of a National Council on the Limitation of Armaments composed of an official representative of each of the national groups that have endorsed the Limitation of Armaments. This Council is to function in Washington before and during the International Conference with the purpose of operating a general information service to keep the people of the nation in close touch with developments, of keeping in touch with foreign groups interested in this matter and of making suggestions to the organizations for needed work.

The national organizations represented in the Council are, Disarmament and Foreign Policy Associations; General Federation of Women's Clubs; Church Peace Union and World Alliance; National Women's Trade Union League; National Education Association; Friends' Disarmament Committee; National League of Women Voters; World's Friendship Information Bureau; National Catholic Welfare Council; National Grange; American Union Against Militarism; National Board of Farm Organization and National Milk Producers Association; American Farm Bureau Federation; Church Peace Union; Farmers National Council; United Synagogues of America. The Council will meet again for permanent organization in two weeks. Miss Christina Merriman of New York is temporary chairman and Mr. Frederick J. Libby of the Friends' Disarmament Committee is temporary secretary.

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IN OTHER STATES

In Missouri a Constitutional Amendment election was recently held. One of the four Amendments proposed was that of permitting women to hold any office in the State. The same general apathy of the voters prevailed as in our own State and the vote polled was extremely light. The Amendment was adopted chiefly because of interest aroused by the women voters but it was defeated in the city of St. Louis by a majority of over 800 votes. This caused the women to carefully analyze the vote as a very comprehensive campaign had been carried on by them in St. Louis. Their investigations brought to light that the Amendment was defeated in certain wards where the voters are known to be most thoroughly under the control of political bosses, in fact where the voters are of the lower type. The Missouri women naturally conclude that political bosses are not yet ready to accept women in politics.

The New Jersey League of Women Voters on August 29th held a mass meeting for men and women from all over the State with Senator Borah, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott and Miss Christina Merriman as chief speakers to consider the matter of limitation of Armament.

In July Texas voted on five Constitutional Amendments, only two of which were carried and the passage of these is accredited to the women's vote. The first Amendment was similar to our own Amendment No. 1, requiring full citizenship as a basis for voting privilege. In 1919 a similar Amendment was submitted to the people and lost. The women could not vote at that time and the alien vote defeated the Amendment. In 1921, through the activity of the women the Amendment was carried by women's votes.

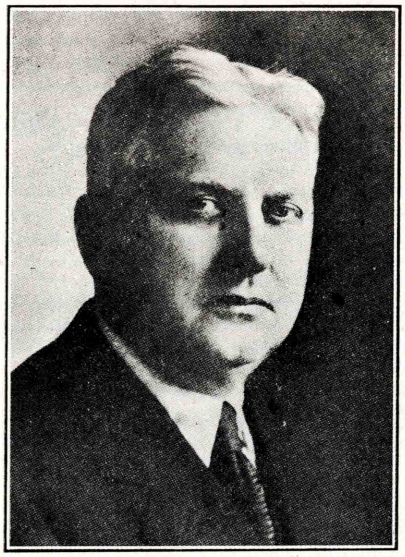
Miss Grace Abbott, well known through her years of service at Hull House, Chicago, has been appointed by President Harding to succeed Miss Julia Lathrop as Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Miss Lathrop has held this position to the complete satisfaction of several administrations ever since the Bureau was first created during the administration of President Taft. Miss Lathrop has endeared herself to the people throughout the country and while her resignation is regretted there is genuine confidence that Miss Abbott will be a most able successor.

President Harding has announced the four members of the American Delegation to the Disarmament Conference as follows: Secretary of State Hughes; Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Elihu Root and Senator Underwood of Alabama.

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Fifth Vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has been requested by President Harding to retain her place on the United States Civil Service Commission. Mrs. Gardener is the only woman who has ever held a position on this Commission.

Postmaster-General Hays has chosen Mrs. Mary K. Macarty as Assistant Superintendent of Foreign Mails. Mrs. Macarty has been employed in the Postoffice Department for twenty-one years and is the only woman to occupy an official position in the department.

Mrs. R. E. Edwards, first vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon conference given by the Massachusetts League at the Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston on Thursday, September 29th. The Massachusetts League organized seven new local branches during July and August.



SENATOR ANDREW H. BEARDSLEY
Elkhart, Indiana.

Author of the "Beardsley" Amendment, "Citizenship Amendment No. 1," which was introduced by him in the Senate in 1919 at the request of the Women's Franchise League of Indiana. The Amendment was passed by the Legislatures of 1919 and 1921, accepted by the voters of Indiana at the special election of Constitutional Amendments, September 6th and formally proclaimed as a part of the State Constitution by Governor McCray on September 15th.

MRS. PARK'S LATEST REPORT ON THE SHEPPARD-TOWNER BILL

The National Chairman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park under date of September 15th sent the following report to the various states as to the present status of the maternity bill.

"The bill passed the Senate on July 22nd with a vote of 63 to 7. Hearings before the House Committee were held from July 12th to 23rd. The Committee then adjourned for a three weeks' holiday with the understanding that when they come together again the hearings would be printed and that it would be a simple matter to secure a favorable report. But—when they came back it was found that the secretary of the committee had not sent the copy to the printer. At the time of writing this letter this is still the case.

When we have secured the favorable report from the Committee we are then before the Rules Committee again. You will remember the slow agony of the death of our measure on the door step of this committee last February. We still have the same chairman, P. P. Campbell of Kansas. But take heart! the position of our bill is stronger this time because we have a longer period in which to work.

Finally let me urge you to keep up the work for the maternity bill because the opposition is going to great lengths of slander and misrepresentation. Particularly are these opponents making use of misleading publicity all over the country. Some of which is creating opposition in Congress."

CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM FOR OCTOBER

Study of the Department of Child-Welfare.

Mrs. Larue Brown, Washington, D. C., National Chairman, and Mrs. Ella B. Kehrer, Anderson, Chairman of the Indiana State Child-Welfare Committee. The State and National Committees confine their recommendation for the present to the endorsement of the Minimum Standard for Child-Welfare as adopted by the Children's Bureau and the enforcement of Child Labor and School Attendance Laws. The School Attendance and Child Labor law, passed by the Indiana Legislature last spring brings our State in line with the Minimum Standards of the Children's Bureau. The Indiana law which was one of the three legislative measures sponsored by the League of Women Voters in the last Legislature is one of the most constructive measures passed by that body.

It seems wise to confine our program to the intensive study of the Steppard-Towner Bill and to our own School Attendance and Child Labor Bill.

The Sheppard-Towner Bill, Senate Bill 1039.

(Copies of the complete text of the revised bill can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.)

Purpose.

The Sheppard-Towner Bill is based on the theory of co-operation of the Federal Government with the State for the purpose of promoting care of maternity and infancy.

The bill provides for:

1. An appropriation of $480,000, is authorized for each year to be divided among the states, each state receiving $10,000.

2. An extra appropriation of $1,000,000 is authorized, to be divided among the states in proportion to their population, provided the state appropriates an equal sum of money.

3. The execution of the bill is placed under the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

4. Section 8 provides "that any state desiring to avail itself of the benefits of this act shall submit to the Children's Bureau for its approval, detailed plans for carrying out the provisions of this act. These plans shall include the provisions to be made in the State for the administration of the act, and provision for instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy, through public health nurses, consultation centers and other suitable measures."

5. Twenty-five percent of the appropriation may be spent for instruction by lecturers.

(See Congressional Record for June 28th, 1921, Senator Kenyon's speech, pages 3278 to 3282.)

Need of the Bill.

1a. In the United States 250,000 babies die during their first year. Approximately 125,000 of these deaths are preventable.

b. From 20,000 to 25,000 mothers die each year, a large percent of the deaths being preventable.

2a. Other countries are vastly in advance of the United States in the care of mothers and children. The United States is:

1. Seventh among the countries of the world in infant mortality.

2. Seventeenth among the countries of the world in maternity mortality.

Objections to the Bill.

It is well to know the chief arguments against the bill. We have not the state to answer the objections fully but in the references cited, the answers are conclusively given.

1. Objection.—It is not the business of Government to concern itself with saving the lives of mothers and children.

Answer.—It is a fact that the government does take an enormous interest in and appropriates large sums of money to eradicate hog cholera, boll weevil, potato weevil, to destroy the ground squirrel and other pests. The government is interested in saving our property, why not our babies?

2. Objection.—There must be economy—the bill would cost too much.

Answer.—It is hard to take seriously the objection to the bill on the plea of economy, considering that the maximum sum involved is less than one-tenth of one percent of the entire governmental income.

3. Objection.—The bill is an invasion of State Rights and means unwarranted intrusion into the home. It aims at birth control.

Answer.—No effort is made through this bill to compel any one to accept the instruction it provides, but it makes this instruction available to all who desire it. The bill is entirely permissive, both as to states and to individuals. No state is compelled to accept the provisions of the bill or to function under it.

4. Objection.—The bill will not accomplish the purpose desired.

Answer.—This brings us back to the urgent need for the bill. It has been tried in certain sections of New York city and found surprisingly successful. There is too much evidence to go into detail but the death rate for mothers and babies has lessened greatly in England under similar legislation and in a number of our own states where such professional service has already been provided.

Short History of the Bill.

The Sheppard-Towner Bill was introduced into the House of Representatives by Miss Jeanette Rankin in October, 1918. It has had a stormy career in the various sessions of Congress ever since. In its present revised form it has passed the Senate a second time (see Woman Citizen, July 30th, 1921, page 7). The bill stands first on the Legislative program of enfranchised women. The ideas incorporated in it were originated by the National League of Women Voters and it is the one measure upon which this organization has concentrated its time and strength. Thirteen National Women's Organizations are co-operating with the National League of Women Voters in support of this bill. The League of Women Voters and the General Federation of Women's Clubs represent more than 7,000,000 women and the other eleven organizations several millions more so that the Sheppard-Towner Bill has the great majority of the women of the country working for its passage.

References for Information.

Not all Leagues will find the listed materials available but in most public libraries you will find the magazines and the Congressional Records on file. Where these are not available we cannot advise where to secure the exact information from other sources.

Congressional Record:
Bill Reported with Amendments Senate Report 61, page 1567; Debated pages 2378 to 3282; 3290; 3341; 3347; 3349; 3387; 3393; 3400.

Survey June 18th, 1921—"The Maternity Bill" by Dorothy K. Brown.

Survey May 14th, 1921—"Congress and the Babies" by Florence Kelley.

Survey March 12th, 1921—"Maternity Benefits" by Merrill Champion.

The New Republic, Jan. 26th, 1921—"On Safeguarding Maternity."

The New Republic April 27, 1921—"The Maternity Bill."

Good Housekeeping, March, 1921—"Letters from a Senator's Wife."

The Woman Citizen, June 4, 1921—"For Mothers and Babies."

The Woman Citizen, July 30, 1921—"Mothers Measure Passes Senate."

* * * *

The article in the Survey of June 18th, entitled "The Maternity Bill", and written by Mrs. Larue Brown,

Chairman of the League's National Child-Welfare Committee, will be mailed by the Elkhart office to all the Leagues in the State for use in connection with the October program. Any Leagues desiring a quantity of them to distribute at their meeting can secure them of the National organization department in charge of Mrs. R. E. Edwards, No. 25 Traction Bldg., Peru, Ind.

STATE NEWS

The Terre Haute League of Women Voters, as an expression of appreciation of the work done by Representative Everett Sanders in behalf of the Sheppard-Towner Bill, held a reception for Mr. Sanders and his wife Friday, September 9th. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are extremely well liked by Terre Haute women of all political parties and the Board of Directors of the League in which all political parties are represented were unnanimous in extending this courtesy to their guests of honor.

The Marion League arranged neighborhood meetings in a manner that offers itself as a suggestion to other leagues for diseminating information to voters in the coming local and county elections. Two days of the week were chosen and twelve meetings arranged to be held in those days. The places were selected that would practically bring the meetings within the range of all residents. The voters of each community were personally invited to attend the meetings and the plan worked out most successfully. Such meeetings could be very successfully used in either a membership or an educational campaign.

Miss Ruth Bicknel, School Attendance Officer at Ft. Wayne, has published in the city papers a statement warning parents that "strict enforcement of the attendance laws will be the rule" of her office and calls attention to the provisions of the new law as to age and completion of the eighth grade requirements. Also the penalties fixed for violation.

Miss Gladys Pyle of South Dakota and a member of the organization staff of the National League who has done splendid field work in Indiana for three months completed her work September 12th and made a farewell visit to the State headquarters before leaving to do League work in Kansas. Miss Pyle made many friends in the State who will regret to hear of her departure. The last League she organized before leaving was at Huntington where prominent women were interested and an aggressive League was launched.

Since the conference at Indianapolis on August 26th the following leagues have been organized: Spencer, Owen County; Alexandria, Madison County; Goodland, Newton County; Huntington, Huntington County; Petersburg, Pike County; Worthington, Greene County, and Greencastle, Putnam County. Worthington and Petersburg were reorganization of leagues that had not been active recently.

New Leagues not previously reported in the Woman Voter are Washington, Boonville, Sullivan and Vincennes. Boonville and Sullivan previously had organization but it was through visits of the organizers that their activities were resumed.

The League of Women Voters at Sullivan gave a garden party at the home of one of the members just outside the city. The program consisted of discussion of the Amendments, and as a social gathering the party was delightful in every way.

The League at Peru, Ind., presented the Americanization Pageant as a feature of the Forum held on the McCaffrey lawn on September 1st.

Mrs. Chas. A. Carlisle, the second vice-president and Director of the State Membership Drive, has returned to South Bend from her summer home on Mackinac Island and has actively assumed charge of the drive for 25,000 members in Indiana by October 15th.

Mrs. Homer McCray, treasurer of the State League, left September 10th for a six weeks' trip through California. During her absence Mrs. J. C. Boss of Elkhart will act as treasurer.

Mrs. B. B. White of the State Board, who has resided at Rome City during the summer has returned to her home in Terre Haute and will again be active in League work in the city and in the District.

Mrs. S. M. Grimes, Chairman of the Fifth District, and formerly Chairman of Clay County, has been compelled to resign the District Chairmanship on account of ill health. Mrs. Grimes is well known in the District and to many in the State who will regret to hear of the necessity of her resignation.

The Board of Directors of the Indianapolis League held a most delightful summer party at Christian Park and invited as special guests representatives of other women's organizations whose national organizations are co-operating with the National League of Women Voters for passage of the Sheppard-Towner Bill. Miss Liba Peshakova of the National League's organization department spoke on the Baby Bill and explained its provisions and told of its present status in Congress. The organizations represented at the picnic luncheon were the Y. W. C. A., Parent Teachers Association, Daughters of the American Revolution, Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, W. C. T. U., the Council of Jewish Women and General Federation of Women's Clubs. Christian Park was given to the city of Indianapolis not long ago by Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer Christian. Mrs. Christian is a director of the League and has for years been identified with the Industrial Department of the Y. W. C. A. with other organizations for the advancement of women.

The Lebanon League, as a courtesy to Mrs. Olive Beldon Lewis who spoke on the Amendments in that city on August 31st, entertained with a reception and tea at the home of Mrs. Henry Lenox. Nearly one hundred women were present and a delightful social time enjoyed.

The Bluffton League of Women Voters had a very delightful luncheon at the Bliss hotel with over one hundred guests assembled. The speeches related to the Constitutional Amendments, especially No. 1.

A letter from the Newburgh League advises that the president, Mrs. Eldora Raleigh, has been admitted the past week to the Warrick County Bar. Also that the village of Newburgh which constitutes one of the county voting precincts (1295 population) was the only precinct in Warrick County that carried the First Amendment. The Newburgh League had worked hard to educate the voters of their precinct and the successful result is credited to that fact. They met considerable opposition from miners who reside in the village as they thought Amendment No. 1 was especially directed against them. Mrs. Raleigh said "the ignorance of the men, some of them miners, was appalling. They had no idea what it meant and wouldn't read, it was only when we could get at them individually that we had success."

Mrs. John Roush of Frankfort has been appointed Chairman of Clinton County and has started a County membership drive.

Mrs. Alice Foster McCulloch, first vice-president of State League, has accepted appointment as state chairman of Finance.

In response to several inquiries the followingg information is given: The Chairman of State Committees are Efficiency in Government, Miss Helen Benbridge, 213 North 7th St., Terre Haute; Programs, Mrs. W. S. Greenough, 556 Fall Creek Blvd., Indianapolis; Membership, Mrs. Chas. A. Carlisle, South Bend; Child-Welfare, Mrs. Ella B. Kehrer, Anderson; Uniform Laws for Women, Mrs. C. C. Warrington, Ft. Wayne; Citizenship, Mrs. E. A. Torrance, No. 9 Emmet St., Evansville; Women in Industry, Mrs. Luella Cox, State House, Indianapolis. Chairmen of the committees in local leagues may communicate direct with the State Chairman if they desire at any time.

THE WOMAN VOTER

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TWO LARGEST NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF WOMEN OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCE CO-OPERATION

The membership of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National League of Women Voters approximately numbers four or five million. Many women are prominent in both organizations as there is very naturally an interlocking of interests and purposes in the two organizations. That the work in which women are interested may be forwarded with the least possible waste of effort, these two great organizations are to very closely co-operate, according to a joint letter signed by the National Presidents of the two great bodies, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter of Minneapolis, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Boston, president of the National League of Women Voters. The letter has been sent to the state presidents of the Federation and of the League with the request that the information be officially passed on to the general membership.

In compliance with the request, the Woman Voter publishes the letter. It is hoped by the state officers of the League that the local branches of our organization will co-operate with the various clubs throughout the state in a manner that will further the work of both organizations. "To Club and League President:

"There are before us at this time so many important issues that it is even more than usually wasteful of strength for women agreeing upon great issues not to get the full force to be derived from co-operation," reads the letter. "The General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National League of Women Voters are both organizations of progressive women interested in the right development and the right conservation of our country's resources; they are both organized in each one of the forty-eight states; they are both supporting certain state and federal legislation, in many instances the same bills.

". . . Obviously, since the work of the General Federation is primarily sociological and educational, and the work of the League concerns itself with women as voting citizens, there is a good and sufficient reason for co-operation. These differences are in emphasis only and not in sharp distinction. The Federation has always done legislative work, and the League is doing educational work; but the 'overlapping' should be used to promote mutual strength and understanding, never rivalry or antagonism.

"It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we, the National Presidents of these two organizations, announce to our auxiliary members our mutual understanding of the value of both organizations and our earnest desire that the most cordial relations of co-operation shall exist between all state and local branches and the members in general of the Federation of Women's Clubs and the League of Women Voters, to the end that the work in which we are all interested may be forwarded with the least possible waste of effort."

Trusting that you will make this clear to all your local groups, we are,"—Alice Ames Winter.

Maud Wood Park.

WHY MEN DO NOT VOTE

That is the question which women of the League of Women Voters in representative cities and communities throughout the country are to solve in a survey instigated by the new department of Efficiency in Government of the National League of Women Voters. Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, National Chairman, as the first big undertaking of her department, has assigned the task of finding out why so many men fail to vote, to the League members in the hope that the data obtained may be helpful in awakening American citizens to the importance of their voting privilege and to the responsibility for effifficiency in government resting upon those who fail to exercise the rights of citizenship.

Miss Helen Benbridge, Chairman of the Department of Efficiency in Government for Indiana is carrying out the National plan by asking seventeen cities or districts in Indiana to make this canvas.

That the data secured will be quite representative, the survey will be made in Indianapolis, the largest city in the state; in Fort Wayne, Terre Houte, East Chicago and South Bend, each representing a certain distinct type of city; in Bloomington, Michigan City, Peru, Anderson and Marion, which are in the "small city" class, and in Howe, Hagerstown, Aurora and Newburgh of the "town" class and rural districts in Tippecanoe, Fayette and Jasper counties.

In these cities and towns certain precincts are to be selected and the men who did not vote at the last primary, city or national elections are to be visited and asked their reasons for not voting. The canvas is to be made in one week, October 17th to 22nd and the National Committee then hopes to summarize much of the material so as to make use of it in the Efficiency in Government Institute which is to be held in Chicago in con-

(Continued on page 4)

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THE LOCAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

In order that the Leagues might better understand the possibilities of a Local Affairs Committee, Miss Alma Sickler, president of the Indianapolis League, has written for the Woman Voter a very brief account of some of the activities of the committees of the capitol city League. Naturally the larger cities will have more varied matters to look into but in all communities there are opportunities for excellent work being done which will result in better conditions or greater conveniences to the whole citizenship.

Miss Sickler's letter regarding the Indianapolis Committee is as follows:

"The Indianapolis league's committee on local affairs grew out of the activities of the old education committee in visiting the local school board and the state board of education, which also meets in Indianapolis. The women found that they learned a great deal more about public affairs by actual attendance at such meetings than they had gained from all their reading on the subject. Accordingly the board of directors voted to create a committee with sub-committees whose business it should be to keep in touch with the various boards.

"The committee at present has the following sub-committees: Park board, school board, health board, city council, board of sanitary commissioners, state board of education, and a sub-committee on race relations and one on the telephone rates. The last two named have been added because of a desire of the League to have some special information on the subjects named, and a policy concerning them.

"Some of the questions which have been raised and on which the local affairs committee has been able to shed some light include the quality of ice cream sold in Indianapolis (the health board committee took care of that), the policing of the amusement places on the river, (the park poard helped solve that), the question of enlarging the county tuberculosis hospital, (the county council must be seen about that); the matter of closing hours for dance halls, of jitney bus regulation, and of sewer accommodations, (all of them coming before the city council), and the perplexing question of garbage disposal, (the board of sanitary commissioners is wrestling with that). In short, almost everything of interest that comes before the league, and especially everything that needs to be remedied, finds its way to some department of the local affairs committee.

"We have felt that the committee was especially valuable for two reasons—the information it could give us concerning what was going on in the city, and the suggestions, constructive suggestions, which it could give us of things to do. Incidentally, its work has been the most interesting phase of the league for many of our members. The chairman of the committee for the last five months, Mrs. Carrie A. Lombard, says that she has enjoyed the work thoroughly. Mrs. Lombard is returning to professional social service work, in which she was employed for a number of years, and has resigned. Mrs. William James Hamilton will succeed her."

FEDERAL AMENDMENT ON CIVIL INEQUALITIES NOT NECESSARY

Newspapers have revelled recently in discussion of the much-mooted question of the "sex disabilities and inequalities of women." The renewed publicity was given impetus by the proposed Federal Amendment advanced by the Woman's Party.

While the Amendment will in all possibility never actually materialize it is not out of place to be able to intelligently discuss it.

The proposed Amendment provides that "neither political nor civil disabilities or inequalities on account of sex or marriage shall exist in the United States." The first impression is that such an Amendment would possibly be a good thing or at least harmless, but careful consideration discloses lurking dangers of a most serious kind.

Several prominent legal authorities have pointed out a number of serious objections. Some legal points are involved that might be entirely disastrous to all the protective legislation for women that has been secured after long years of struggle. The intent of the Amendment is evidently to give women the same rights as men for holding certain public offices and to remove certain legal discriminations as to a married woman's status, but the wording is so general that it may be interpreted to cover much more than was ever intended. The laws in the various states relating to the disabilities of women are so diversified that eminent legal authorities believe that specific laws in the individual states to remove each specific legal disability will be the only remedy that will be effectual and not bring chaos and disaster.

Some of the questions raised concerning this measure are: Would it not repeal the minimum wage laws for women? If it gave parents joint guardianship of legitimate children, would it not do the same for illegitimate children? Would it give married women working at home, any share in the husband's income? Is examption from jury service a privilege or a disability? Is the "incompetency of spouses to testify" an "inequality" on account of marriage? Is an eight-hour law for employed women an inequality? Is the girl's coming of age so as to convey property or to marry at eighteen when a boy must wait until twenty-one an inequality or a disability?

Various measures dealing with women in industry such as limitation of hours, prohibition or regulation of night work and minimum wage legislation, have all been sustained by the courts upon physical, social and economic factors peculiar to women. The proposed Amendment would do away with all existing legislation protective of wage earning women and would render impossible further progress of such legislation. Under some circumstances or conditions women are under a "disability on account of sex", which would not hamper a man engaged in a similar employment. There are certain disabilities founded upon woman's peculiar relation to industry.

As to "civil disabilities" it is impossible to forecast the meaning which the courts will attach to that phrase. Courts may regard the disabilities involved in legislation that affects women in industry as "civil" disabilities and thus jeopardize the effort of the nation and the states to deal justly with its women workers by reason of alleged unconstitutionality.

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, League Chairman of Unification of Laws for Women recommends the study of the Legal Disabilities of women in their own states and has prepared a very effective questionnaire for the Leagues to use in such study. These can be had on request and will furnish excellent material for discussion when "Laws affecting women" are considered, on the local League's programs.

EX-GOVERNOR RALSTON URGES INTEREST OF WOMEN IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Samuel M. Ralston, ex-governor of Indiana, in a letter to the state president stated: "I was glad to make my small contribution both by purse and public speech in support of the proposed Amendment No. 1 to the Indiana Constitution. Our recent experience, in the world war discloses how important it was to have our Constitution amendment in this respect. As regards foreigners coming here, this amendment, beyond doubt, will be most helpful in the development of a more sturdy citizenship in our commonwealth.

As regards women the passage of the Amendment is an expression of the appreciation our State has of the right given women to exercise a more potent influence in public life than they have heretofore been privileged to do. Woman suffrage imposes on the women of our country most serious responsibility and I am hoping that in the discharge of their new duties they will not fail to rise to the situation in dealing with municipal questions.

I regard the problems growing out of conditions in the cities of our country as among the gravest that our people have to solve. I have long been of the opinion that if this Republic finally goes upon the breakers, it will be very largely due to municipal conditions. This is a work then, close at hand, in which every woman should interest herself and through which greater safeguards may be thrown about the home and finer civic sentiments developed.

As a citizen I appreciate the service you are rendering in behalf of our commonwealth."

Mr. Ralston has expressed from a man's point of view the same arguments that have been put forth by the League in urging women to be active in civic affairs. Women can undertake no more interesting study than that of the management or control of her city or community government. It will do no good whatever to complain of existing conditions or of the mismanagement of public utilities if you do not understand how to remedy them and be willing to do a citizen's part in applying the necessary cure.

Note the citizenship lesson elsewhere in this issue.

PICKED UP HERE AND THERE

The University of Alabama, in co-operation with the League of Women Voters, is giving three schools of citizenship. The first to be held in Birmingham this month and the other two to be held in Mobile and Montgomery later in the winter. The school is designed for all voters, both men and women. The only fee is $1.00 for registration.

The Texas League is getting out a series of fourteen lessons on County Government entitled "Know Your County." The entire set of lessons may be secured of the Texas State office for fifty cents.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park announces that Miss Julia Lathrop has accepted the chairmanship of the National League's special committee to study questions relating to the alleged disfranchisement of negroes in the southern states. This committee was authorized by a post-convention meeting of the Executive Council of the League. Miss Lathrop will begin active work on this project in November.

The latest word on the Sheppard-Towner Bill from the Women's Congressional Committee in Washington is as follows: "We have been making every effort to secure the consideration and passage of the Sheppard-Towner Bill in the House during the present session and it now seems as if there would be an early vote. For this reason it is of the utmost importance that all members of the House should have had **recent** communications from the women of their State. If you have failed to reach any of your Representatives please make sure that the favorable ones are reminded that you are counting upon their help and that those who are doubtful or opposed should receive—not form letters or telegrams, but earnest appeals from influential men and women. Also keep up your effort to hold the favorable sentiment of your men and be ready to receive an emergency call for special work as the need arises here."

Sweden has elected its first woman member to the First Chamber of the Swedish Parliment. She is Miss Kerstin Hesselgrin. She was the first woman in Sweden to be appointed an inspector of labor, being for eight years in charge of School Kitchens and is a member of the Social Commission of the Woman's Council.

A woman has been appointed Minister of Education in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

PREPARING FOR CITIZENSHIP
Lesson 2.

The following question are offered for a brief lesson in local government:

1—What is the area of your city? or town? its population?
2—Into how many wards or precincts is it divided? In which ward and precinct do you live?
3—How many members are there in the city council?
4—Are the councilmen elected from wards or from the city at large?
5—Give the qualifications, length of term of office and salary of members of the council.
6—Name the important committees of your council.
7—Where and when does the council meet? Have you ever attended a meeting?
8—How is your mayor nominated and elected? Length of his term and salary.
9—What administrative officers does your mayor appoint? Is the consent of the council necessary?
10—How many persons are employed by your city government?
11—What department employs largest number?
12—In case of riot or serious disorder what would be the duty of your mayor?
13—Make a list of the other important officers in your city. State how they are chosen and describe their duties.
14—How many courts in your city? How are the judges chosen?
15—What is your city tax rate? What was the total amount of taxes for city purposes last year?
16—What is the total debt of your city? How is it to be paid?
17—Describe organization of the police and fire department. The cost of each and how many employed.
18—How many members on your school board? How chosen? What are the duties of the board?
19—Is your water supply under municipal or private control? Are your gas and electricity plants under private or public control?
20—Give arguments for and against municipal ownership of public utilities.

STATE NEWS

Miss Doris Graves who was connected with the organization department and did very efficient field work completed the work assigned her on October 8th and is now on the organization staff of the National organization department which is in charge of Mrs. Richard Edwards of Peru. Miss Graves made many friends in her work in the various sections of the state.

Those who attended the anniversary conference in Indianapolis on August 26th, will pleasantly recall the musical numbers so beautifully sung by Miss Ada Wright of Marion, during the luncheon intermission and will be pleased to know that Miss Wright is available able for engagements for concert programs for any of the Leagues desiring to raise funds. Miss Wright will furnish the entire program or a part only, as may be desired and is anxious to co-operate with the leagues throughout the state. Miss Wright has studied with some of the best teachers in the country: D. A. Clippnger, Chicago; Bush W. Foley, Cincinnati College of Music; Emily Davison, Louisville, Ky., and William L. Whitney, New England Conservatory, Boston, Mass. In June she returned from a trip to the Pacific coast where she had been for several months as an entertainer for the Sante Fe Railroad. Miss Wright hopes by giving song recitals for the League this year to help them make money to carry on the work of their organization.

The South Bend League has arranged with the Symphony Orchestra of that city to give a series of what they term "Civic Concerts", which are to be given on five Sunday afternoons during the winter beginning October 30th. The concerts will be given in the high school auditorium and the League has pledged $250 of the proceeds to purchase band instruments for the High School department of Music. Fifty-two business men guaranteed $50 each to insure the project going through. Season tickets are sold for $1 and $2 each and the sale has been most encouraging thus far. The League expects to net a satisfactory amount for its own treasury above the amount promised to the High School.

The League at Bourbon was aroused to a renewal of activity by Miss Graves and on October 13th held their first open meeting of the year which was attended by the state president, Mrs. Beardsley, and Mrs. J. C. Boss, Mrs. Wilbur Templin and Miss Helen Boss, all of Elkhart.

The November meeting of the State Board of Directors will be held in Indianapolis at the Claypool Hotel on Tuesday, November 15th. The meeting is postponed one week on account of the city elections on November 8th.

Mrs. B. B. White of Terre Haute, formerly chairman of the 5th District, never misses an opportunity to further the growth or usefulness of the League of Women Voters. She with Mrs. Mary Shryer and Miss Mayme Grover of Terre Haute organized the Honey Creek Twp. League of Women Voters, Saturday, October 8th, in Youngstown. An interesting meeting was held and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. Pearl H. Markley; vice-president, Mrs. H. E. Griffin; secretary, Miss Lula Rice; treasurer, Miss Hazel Christy. Their next meeting will be held November 12th to report on the membership drive, adopt a constitution and plan the winter's work.

The organization at Plymouth was completed at a meeting held October 3rd. The officers are: President, Mrs. Oscar Woodbury; first vice-president, Miss Opal Zeiters; second vice-president, Mrs. Walter Schlosser; third vice-president, Mrs. Kate Underwood; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Arthur O'Keefe; secretary, Mrs. Edna Rawlings; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Hitchcock. The various committees were appointed and the League decided upon a definite piece of work at once in undertaking to help in the solution of a rather serious school problem. The younger women of the town are deeply interested and with the older women promising them support they hope to make the Plymouth League a success in every way.

Interest has been aroused in Goshen and a number of women have pledged themselves to see that immediately after the first of the year an organization is completed there.

Mrs. A. S. Brown of Clay City has consented to act as district chairman of the 5th District to succeed Mrs. S. M. Grimes, who recently had to resign on account of ill health.

Fayette County is the first in the State to secure its quota of 300 members and remit dues for the full number to the State treasurer. Having secured the quota, Fayette County is in excellent form to greatly increase its present membership and "go over the top" again by spring.

The Elkhart League will have its first open meeting on October 28th at which time Miss Blanche Merry, State School Attendance Officer, will be the chief speaker. The League will also hold this month its fall department store sale from which it is hoped to realize funds to finance the year's civic and educational program.

The Child-Weilfare station for children under school age which was established by the League of Women Voters in Elkhart a year ago, has grown to such an extent that two branch stations have had to be opened. The original station where the clinics are held, is located in the Municipal Building. Several months ago a branch was opened at Trinity M. E. Church and in September a branch for colored babies was opened by the Elkhart W. C. T. U. The Elkhart League did not have the means to establish this third station and the W. C. T. U. is financing it, the League furnishing the trained workers.

Mrs. Carlisle, state membership chairman, has sent out a bulletin extending the time of the membership drive from October 15th to November 1st. Mrs. Carlisle appeals to all Leagues to redouble their efforts in these additional days to increase the League memberships and make it possible to make the goal of 25,000 members of Indiana.

Mrs. Ella B. Kehrer, State Chairman of Child-Welfare Committee, has spoken to the Leagues on the work of her department this month at Crown Point, and Noblesville and is scheduled for Muncie and Gaston during the week of October 17th.

Why Men Do Not Vote.

Continued from Page 1

nection with the Fourth Regional Conference to be held November 28th to 30th and December 1, 2 and 3.

Full suffrage for women has been too recent to gather data of any real significance as to the failure of women to vote, but this canvas is the result of the League's belief that women should bring into the electorate a fresh and characteristic element. The machinery of Government must be altered so it cannot be controled by powerful and selfish minorities. The League believes that the methods of administering Government and securing proper legislation must be improved to make them more responsive to public opinion. In working for greater efficiency in governmental administration and for stricter law enforcement women can render invaluable service. This is the chief concern of the League of Women Voters because no other group of women is organized for that purpose.

Indiana will do its part in the Why Men Do Not Vote survey, as Miss Benbridge has received assurance from the cities assigned that they will complete the work in the required time.

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., NOV. 1, 1921 No. 17

FIRST ALL-AMERICA CONFERENCE OF WOMEN EVER HELD IS PLANNED BY NAT'L LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Plans are maturing rapidly at the Washington headquarters of the National League of Women Voters for the first Pan-American Conference of Women that has ever been held and which promises to be the largest gathering of women ever brought together in the United States. This All-America Conference will be held in Baltimore next April in connection with the National Convention of the League of Women Voters, which organization is responsible for originating the Pan-American meeting.

Invitations were sent to the governments of South and Central American countries to send delegates to a Pan-American Conference and while the invitations were not officially extended from the government of the United States, they were forwarded by the State Department and thus bore the approval of the government.

The main purpose of the Conference is to bring the women of this country into more friendly relations with the women of the countries of South America, Central America, Mexico and Canada. Delegates will be appointed by each of the governments and by the chief women's organizations of each country to discuss national problems in which women have particular interest—education, child-welfare and labor conditions.

In making the plans for the Conference the National League of Women Voters has had the co-operation of Secretary of State Hughes, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, and Dr. L. S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union. Governor Albert C. Richie of Maryland and Mayor Henry Broenning of Baltimore have invited the League to hold the National Convention and Pan-American Conference in the city of Baltimore which invitation has been accepted by the National League's Board of Directors. The meetings will be held April 20th to 29th, the regular convention sessions being held on the 25th, 26th and 27th. Delegates to the Pan-American Conference will be extended all privileges of the convention except a vote. There will be a big mass meeting one day at which the Pan-American delegates will speak on the subject "Leaders Among Women" in their own countries. Also a great public dinner will be given at which state and national officers will carry on the spirit of cordial co-operation. "International Friendliness" is the general subject upon which all will speak and which will be the key note of the gathering.

Continued on Page 4

THE NEXT STEP

The next step in the world's advance toward peace and security of government is the reduction of the nations' armaments instead of enormously increasing them. The weary peoples of the war-racked world are being crushed under the teriffic burdens imposed by war. "Where there is no vision, the people die" and if the vision of a warless world which now incites hope in the hearts of the peoples of the earth proves futile, then we are of all men most miserable.

Armistice Day is this year, to mark one of the greatest days in the world's history, a day when the nations of the earth gather together in America to consider the reduction of armaments and their responsibility for establishing peace so that men, women and children are safe and free in their pursuit of peace and happiness.

The women and the churches of the United States are asking that at noon on Armistice Day prayer services be held in every church in the land. The governors of the states have appealed to their people requesting that prayer be made in behalf of the International Conference convening on that day. The League of Women Voters were the first to propose a world conference to consider reduction of armament and the response to their suggestion proved that it was the dominate desire in the hearts of all our people. The League of Women Voters having put its hand to the plow must not turn aside but, like Mr. Brittling, must "see it through". The League's Committee on Reduction of Armament together with the Federal Council of Churches, ask that Sunday, November 6th, be observed as Disarmament Sunday and that on November 11th at noon every church in the land be opened for a prayer service in memory of those who paid the supreme price in the world war and in suppliance that the conference in Washington will be successful in its great undertaking.

General Tasker H. Bliss has said, "The responsibility is entirely on professing Christians of the United States. If another war like the last should come, they will be responsible for every drop of blood that will be shed and for every dollar wastefully expended."

What can individual citizens do to help?

Make it your personal obligation to see that every possible group of citizens sends to the President and the four American Commissioners a resolution or petition embodying the earnest desire of the group represented for a limitation of armament. The Commissioners are Charles E. Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root and Oscar E. Underwood.

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THE NOVEMBER PROGRAM

By Mrs. Walter S. Greenough.

The outline for suggested program for November as prepared by Mrs. Greenough, State Chairman of Programs, and Mrs. Ann Webster, Chairman of the National Committee for Social Hygiene, is as follows:

1—Business Session.

2—Report of the Committee on Local Affairs and discussion.

3—Study of the program of Committee for Social Hygiene as follows:

Social Hygiene is a broad term that implies every phase of a well-rounded program for improving social conditions in the community.

It is recommended that the Local Affairs Committee in connection with this program look into and report on conditions in your city or community relating to Social Hygiene and the general public health. The health officer, county or city nurse and your local physicians can give much valuable information.

It is also suggested that one or more of your local physicians be asked to speak on these subjects. For printed matter relating to Indiana particularly and to this subject generally write to the State Board of Health office, State House, Indianapolis.

I. LAW ENFORCEMENT

Are you familiar with the laws and ordinances relating to Social Hygiene that have been enacted by your community?

Study:

The kind of law enforcement the community is recieving.
Reasons for non-enforcement.
Upon whom the responsibility rests.
Instances of flagrant violations.

Consult:

District Attorney, County and Municipal Judges, Sheriff, etc.

II. CO-OPERATION

Are all organizations interested in Social Hygiene working together in the interest of a common program?

Consult:

Social Morality Committee, W. C. T. U.
Social Hygiene Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs.
U. S. Interdepartmental Board workers.
Parent Teachers, etc.
Associated Charities.

III. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

How much interest is being taken in reducing opportunities for young people to "go wrong"?

Study:

Community weaknesses.
Need for protective associations, policewomen, Big Sister and Big Brother movements.

Consult: Probation officers, juvenile court judge, trained workers from social agencies, public school teachers, Red Cross workers, etc.

Write: Prison Assn., 135 E. 15th St., N. Y. C., for booklet.

IV. EDUCATIONAL MEASURES

Is wholesome information concerning Social Hygiene being intelligently disseminated in the community?

How:

Through public schools, public lectures, moving pictures, etc.
Arrange informed talks by local physicians, Red Cross nurses, Public Health nurses, for groups of boys and groups of girls.

Write: American Social Hygiene Assn., 370 7th Ave., New York City.

V. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Does the community realize its responsibility and its obligation to young people in the development of recreational facilities?

Are there adequate—
Playgrounds, equipped and directed.
Parks, lighted and policed.
Dance halls, moving picture theatres, etc.
Boy Scout and Girl Scout organizations, etc.

Write: Playground and Recreation Assn. of America, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

VI. PUBLIC HEALTH

Is there adequate provision for the care and treatment of persons infected with venereal disease?

Detention Homes, Clinics, Hospital provision.

What happens upon discharge? Is there social service work or does the patient return to old conditions?

Consult: State and local health departments, concerning facilities.

Ask: Commissioner of Health, Chief of Venereal Disease Bureau, County and City Physician, Hospital and Clinic Directors, to speak to groups.

Consult: Probation officers, social service workers, etc.

Read: Jane Addams: "A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil."

4—Forum—Discussion of question, Do Public Health Clinics justify themselves?

The six sections or heads under which Mrs. Webster has outlined the study of Social Hygiene could each be assigned to a different members and in this manner more information could be presented than any one person could cover. This plan also would interest more women in the study and in the success of the program.

The Forum or general discussion should be planned so that some one is responsible for starting the discussion or at least for presenting some facts to be discussed.

This outline is a suggestion only, and Leagues may follow it or not, as they choose, but it is recommended because the National League considers Social Hygiene one of the essential departments and that knowledge concerning it is extremely important for all local branches.

EXTRA SPECIAL

The request has just come that all Leagues and members write immediately to their Representatives in Congress urging support of the Sheppard-Towner Bill. The opposition is flooding the mails with propaganda against this measure. Please do your part at once.

If your Representative has already promised support write him again encouraging him to stick and tell him you are counting on him. Word from the people at home has untold effect.

REGIONAL CONFERENCE AND GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY INSTITUTE

Advance programs for the Fourth Regional Conference and the Efficiency in Government Institute to be held in Chicago November 28th to December 3rd have just been sent out by Miss Hauser, regional director, and Miss Belle Sherwin, chairman of the Efficiency in Government Department. The meetings will be held in the Florentine Room of the Congress Hotel. All League members are urged to attend and reservations should be made at an early date.

The complete program will be published later

but the advance information is that the Regional Conference will convene at 10 A. M., November 30th. The morning session will consider "Progress and Methods of Organization" and "Progress in Other States." During the luncheon hour "financial problems" will be discussed by Mrs. Gifford Pinshot, National Chairman of Finance. In the afternoon the following subjects will be considered:

Work of Disarmament Committees in the Fourth Region.

"Progress in Legislation" — five-minute reports from the seven states in the region.

Programs of the standing committees.

Can the State League Go Beyond Education and Legislation?

In the evening a banquet will be held at the Congress Hotel with Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Julia Lathrop and Miss Jane Addams as speakers.

The institute on Government Efficiency will have morning, afternoon and evening sessions on December 1st and 2nd and a morning session only on December 3rd. Subjects to be considered the first day are, "Why Men Do Not Vote," "Nominating Processes" and "Ballot Forms." The second day will offer discussion of What Is The Matter With the Ballot; Demonstration of Various Methods of Voting now in use and Demonstration of Voting by Proportional Representation. The closing session Saturday morning will consider Your Own Election Laws and How to Study Them, and, How Politics Handles Electoral Machinery.

Notable and expert men and women, authorities on all of the above subjects, will be present to instruct and to discuss the civic and political questions of greatest interest and importance.

STATE NEWS

Mrs. Earl Walters has been elected president of the Kokomo League to succeed Miss Mary Redmond who resigned on account of other pressing duties. The League is conducting a house-to-house canvass to interest the women in voting but are, of course, doing this as a strictly non-partisan organization.

Miss Flora Wilbur, chairman of the Educational Committee of the Ft. Wayne League, assisted by Mrs. Alice Foster McCulloch and Mrs. A. J. Monihan, are arranging for a big public meeting to be held on Armistice Day in awakening interest in the Reduction of Armament movement.

Mrs. C. A. Evans, chairman of the 2nd District, announces that the District Conference will be held in Bloomington on Wednesday, November 16th.

At Kendallville, Friday, October 28th, about one hundred women representing the Leagues of the 12th District met for their first District Conference. A luncheon was held in the Methodist Church at noon and round table discussion of League problems was held during that time. Mrs. Maude P. Murray of Helmer, District Chairman, presided. The afternoon session was held in the Community Building. The State President, Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, spoke on the Limitation of Armament; Mrs. Alice Foster McCulloch of Ft. Wayne, first vice-president of the State, discussed finance plans and methods; Mrs. C. A. Carlisle of South Bend, second vice-president, spoke on the necessity of pushing the membership drive and Miss Clara Gilbert of Kendallville, spoke on Legislative Procedure. It was an inspiring, enthusiastic and extremely interesting meeting.

The Kentucky League will hold its State Convention in the city of Louisville, November 4th and 5th; Miss Hauser and Mrs. Edwards will both attend and take part in the program.

The Louisville (Ky.) League has just issued a 70-page booklet, "An Aid to Voters", which gives the fullest possible information as to measures and candidates to be voted upon as well as the method of voting. It is an excellent and valuable piece of work and service.

The Michigan League will hold its annual State Convention in Detroit on November 9th and 10th. Miss Hauser will attend and will remain for the big demonstration on Armistice Day which the Michigan State Committee on Disarmament is putting and and in which many other patriotic organizations are co-operating.

The Cleveland League held on October 25th a big Disarmament Luncheon for the purpose of awakening greater interest in this all-important subject.

The Ohio State Committee on Efficiency in Government called a conference of men and women, interested in good government, in Columbus, Ohio, on October 26th. in accordance with one of the suggestions or recommendations to the Efficiency in Government Department by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN CONTINUED TO NOVEMBER 12th.

Mrs. C. A. Carlisle, chairman of the State Membership Drive, at the request of a number of Leagues that could not complete their drive for members until after the election, has issued a bulletin extending the time of the drive to November 12th with the request that the dues be remitted and final reports sent in not later than November 15th.

Many Leagues have as yet made no report and have paid no dues and since only paid memberships will count in the final totals of the drive it is extremely urgent that League presidents, membership chairmen and treasurers see to it that the money is forwarded with their reports to the State office at Elkhart.

The membership committee suggests as a finale of the drive that the Leagues plan to conduct an intensive drive for memberships at the polls on election day. It must be remembered that no soliciting can be done in the booths or within the boundaries of the ropes, but your workers may be stationed outside the restricted bounds and endeavor to secure memberships from both men and womenvoters. It would be well to have your workers in each precinct equally divided as to their political affiliations so that your League will not be criticised or misunderstood as to its non-partisan policy. This plan was followed two years ago in some of the larger cities and a great many members secured that had not previously been interested. The results should be much more graitfying now because women as well as men are voting.

It will be a great disappointment should the membership of the Indiana League of Women Voters fall short of the desired goal of 25,000 members. Let every member of the League constitut ea committee of one to secure at least one other member in the next ten days.

STATE NEWS

Mrs. E. C. Rumpler of Indianapolis who has served as president of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs for the past two years and whose term of office ended in October, was unanimously elected president of the Legislative Council of Indiana Women at a meeting in Indianapolis, October 18th. She succeeds in that office Mrs. Edward Franklin White. The other officers elected were Mrs. Ida Mix, Kokomo, first vice-president; Mrs. Edward Franklin White, second vice-president; Mrs. H. C. Sheridan, Frankfort, third vice-president; Mrs. Iona Foreman, Indianapolis, secretary; Mrs. Edna E. Pauley, Indianapolis, treasurer and Mrs. Stella C. King, Indianapolis, assistant secretary.

The Jasonville League held a "Coffee" at the home of Mrs. J. S. Williams, October 18th. Each member was to bring a prospective member to the Coffee and as a result twenty-one new members were secured. The house was artistically decorated with hallowe'en ornaments and flowers. The meeting was a success socially, financially and also in the securing of memberships. The Jasonville League expects to have a membership of one hundred by November 1st.

Fort Wayne claims to have the oldest woman voter in the State. She is Mrs. Sophie Buck who is now in her 90th year and has lived in Fort Wayne for 73 years, during which time she has watched the city grow from a number of log cabins to the second city of the State.

The Kokomo League is active in interesting women voters in the city election. An open meeting to which all women were invited, was held October 17th and at that time both the Republican and Democratic candidates for mayor were present and spoke to the voters whom they hoped to have support them.

Mrs. W. J. Torrance, prominent club woman of Evansville, was elected October 20th at the convention in Muncie as president of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Torrance will serve for two years and her election is a recognition of the club women of southern Indiana. She is well known throughout the State and in her home city is active in many organizations which have the advancement of women or their welfare as their ideal and purpose. The other officers elected are Mrs. Wm. Zeller of Brazil, vice-president; Mrs. Frank J. Sheehan of Gary, secretary, Mrs. Chas. P. Drummond of South Bend, treasurer; Mrs. A. J. Dillon of Rochester, trustee; and the retiring president, Mrs. E. C. Rumpler, national federation director.

Mrs. Homer McCray of Kendallville, state treasurer, is expected home from California this week. Mrs. McCray has written of a most enjoyable and restful trip.

The LaPorte League had a very interesting meeting at the Bay Tree Inn on October 19th when Miss Clara Gilbert of Kendallville spoke on Child Welfare and the Sheppard-Towner Bill. The membership drive in LaPorte has been very successful and a membership of close to 150 is already secured.

At Noblesville, October 18th, Mrs. Ella Kehrer of Anderson spoke on Child Welfare, also Dr. Etta Charles of Anderson gave specific instances of the need of more and better legislation for the child's welfare and health.

Mrs. Ora T. Ross visited the League at Goodland and spoke at their meeting Saturday, October 15th. The League is small but is increasing in interest.

Mrs. Margaret Roberts, a widow who has operated a grocery store at Boggstown for the past three years, is to be postmaster of the new postoffice which will be open there in a very short time.

The Leagues of LaGrange County held a meeting on October 8th and elected the following county officers: Chairman, Miss Marion Cooper, Howe; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Chas. E. Sunthimer, Shipshewana; second vice-chairman, Mrs. Roy Perkins, Stroh; treasurer, Mrs. Cecil Shelley, LaGrange; secretary, Mrs. Geo. Trombold, Stroh. Mrs. Rhoda Sandham, nurse at the Howe Military School, delivered an address on Welfare Work in London in which city she worked several years before coming to this country.

At Michigan City, October 24th, the League arranged an interesting meeting at which each candidate for the office of city commissioner gave a five-minute talk on their platform and plans. Following the talks by the candidates the essentials of the law governing the city manager plan of government was explained. Michigan City is one of the very few cities in the State where the city manager plan was chosen by the voters and the League of Women Voters in that city is very largely responsible for the securing of the manager plan. The League has a membership at present of 300 and expects to have more.

First All-American Conference

Continued from Page 1

Mrs. Maude Wood Park, national chairman of the League of Women Voters, who is largely responsible for undertaking this international project, has announced that nationally prominent women will have charge of the round-table conferences. Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, heads the conference on Child-Welfare; Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Woman's Bureau of the Department of Labor, will preside over the conference on Women in Industry; Dr. Valeria H. Parker, executive secretary of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, will direct the consideration of Prevention of Traffic in Women; Mrs. Mabel M. Willebrandt, U. S. Assistant Attorney-General, will open the conference on the Civil Status of Women; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will head the conference on the Political Status of Women and a representative of the Bureau of Education will lead the discussion on that important subject.

This first Pan-American Conference of Women is assuming immense proportions and the cooperation of the government through its department of state, the Bureau of Commerce and Labor and Health and Welfare Chiefs is effectively evidencing that the time is propitous for such a new departure and that it will undoubtedly bring about closer and more desirable relations between the citizens of theAmerican Continents.

Dr. L. S. Rowe in commenting on the plans for the Conference, said:

"The conference planned by the League of Women Voters, I feel, will have a definite and lasting educational value in United States, making known to our people the important results which the women of other American countries are now securing in the enlargement of their civil rights and the strengthening of their civic activities. The Latin-American women will derive profit and inspiration from the great results which American women are now securing both in the betterment of our political life and in the furthering of our civic development."

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

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THE PRICE OF WAR AND PEACE

The American people have been startled more or less by the analysis of the country's expenditure of its income. Wide-spread publicity has been given through the League and other organizations to the charts and diagrams making this analysis clear. It is only by taking stock or inventory either as individuals or as a nation that we can know and realize where and how our income is spent. 93% of our federal income is annually spent for war—past and present—leaving a meager 7% to conduct all of the business of the country and to provide for all constructive phases of our national life.

Another analysis shows that the recent world war cost this country of ours $24,000,000,000, and if that same amount had been expended for the upbuilding and improvement and development of our own people it would not only have saved the lives of hundreds of thousands of the youth of the land, but would have built 435,000 miles of paved roads; 4,800,000 homes costing $5,000 each; 240,000 high schools and churches at $100,000 each; 600,000 grade schools at $40,000 each; 686,000 recreation centers with play grounds and swimming pools. In addition it would have purchased two tractors and two good autos for each farm in the country and permitted $52 increase in pay for one year to every school teacher in the land.

It is startling to consider such analysis, especially when America was in the World war for comparatively so short a time. The American people having in a sense taken inventory rightly determined that from an economic standpoint, if no other, there should be no more war. The crystallization of this desire of the people for the preservation of peace gradually won recognition. The conference being held in Washington is in evidence of that recognition. President Harding, Secretary Hughes and the Senators who have lead in bringing about the conference would none of them deny that the idea was first conceived in the minds of the millions of ordinary American citizens who refused to be silenced until their idea had been fairly tried. It has been aptly said that "public opinion will be the silent but most potent factor in the International Conference."

A price must be paid for peace as well as war and many sacrifices made, though in different form. The two, War and Peace, are irreconcilable and eternal opposites. One destroys, the other constructs; one takes life, the other gives it. Peace can never cost in life or dollars the tremendous price of war.

The world wants peace. The peoples of the world are wearied of war and went to lay down their arms, to beat them into plow shares and to follow the dictates of their own desires in the pursuit of happiness. To desire a thing is to take the first step toward its attainment. The world not only desires peace but hungers and thirsts and longs for it so that many steps have been taken toward its ultimate attainment. Surely, good must come of a conference called in answer to such overwhelming desire. Great responsibilities rest upon the members of that conference and upon the people in the homes.

Statesmen of highest eminence have journeyed from every corner of the world to America to consider Peace. These delegates have been sent freighted with the hopes and prayers of the peoples of the earth that this Peace gathering may accomplish momentous and lasting results and that satisfactory solutions may be found for many troublous problems.

ON TO CHICAGO!

"All aboard", ye Indiana Leaguers! Make your reservations at once and plan to reach Chicago early on Tuesday, November 29th, so as to be in all readiness for the banquet, that evening, which will be the big social feature opening the Fourth Regional Conference to be held at the Congress Hotel in Chicago, November 29th and 30th.

Just look at the intellectual feast prepared for you in the program of the Conference and of the National Institute on Efficiency in Government. This Institute, by the way, is the very first to be held anywhere by the new department of the National League of which Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland is chairman. Lay aside home cares for a few days and refresh your minds at this novel and unusual "school".

The conference begins with the banquet on Tuesday at 6:30 P. M. at the Congress Hotel. The speakers will be Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Miss Julia Lathrop and Miss Jane Addams. The business sessions start at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, with Miss Elizabeth Hauser, regional director, presiding. The program follows:

10:00 A. M.

Invocation.....Dr. Rowena Mann
Progress and Methods of Organization.
By Representatives from each state in the region.
Progress in Other States.....Mrs. R. E. Edwards
Discussion on "Financial Problems"
Led by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot

12:00—Luncheon.

2:00 P. M.

Work of Committee on Reduction of Armament.
Mrs. James Morrison
Progress in Wisconsin.....Mrs. Ben Hooper
Auto Tour Through Michigan,
Mrs. Wilbur Brotherton
Progress in Legislation.....Report from each State
First Principals in Program of Standing Committees.....By National Chairman
Can the State League Go Beyond Education and Legislation?
Miss Katharine Ludington, Connecticut

The Efficiency in Government Institute begins Thursday morning and continues until Saturday noon—seven sessions in all and with Miss Sherwin, national chairman, in charge.

On Thursday Charles E. Merriam of Chicago University will speak on "Why Men Do Not Vote"; P. Orman Bay, Northwestern University, on "Nominating Processes and in the evening Ralston Hayden, University of Michigan, will give an illustrated lecture on "Ballot Forms".

Friday morning will be given to discussion of "What is the Matter With the Ballot", led by A. R. Hatton, Western Reserve University and in the afternoon demonstrations will be given in the "Several Methods of Voting, Now in Use and Their Results," by Walter Millard, representing the Proportional Representation League. In the evening Mr. Millard will give demonstrations of "Voting by Proportional Representation."

Saturday morning the time will be given to consideration of "Your Own Election Laws and How to Study Them," by Raymond Moley, Director of Cleveland Foundation and "How Politics Handles Electoral Machinery" by Judge Maurice Bernon, Cleveland.

Make your own hotel reservations and also reserve your luncheon and banquet tickets at once by writing to the Illinois League of Women Voters, 410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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THE DISTRICT CONFERENCES

There will be three District Conferences held during the week of November 15th to 22nd, and the chairmen are busily engaged in furthering the plans for large attendance. The purpose of the conferences is to stimulate interest of the members themselves, awaken interest in the prospective member and to create a feeling of unity among all the Leagues of the District. It is hoped that these sectional meetings may bring together many women who cannot go the great distances to attend State nad National meetings but who will appreciate the inspiration that the Disrict Conference can bring to them.

The Second District of which Mrs. Chester A. Evans of Bloomington is chairman will hold its conference on Wednesday, November 16th, at Worthington. The following program has been planned:

10:00 to 11:00 A. M.—Report of League Presidents on Organization, Membership, Programs and Work done on Amendment No. 1.

11:00 to 12:00 A. M.—Round Table Discussion of League Problems.

Programs—Mrs. Katharine Greenough, Indianapolis.

Membership—Mrs. H. H. Adkins, Sullivan.

Attendance—Mrs. W. W. Black, Bloomington.

Finance—Mrs. Guy Osbon, Jasonville.

12:00—Luncheon.

2:30 P. M.—The New Citizen's Relations to Her Community.—Mrs. A. H. Beardsley.

3:00 P. M.—What Can the Leagues Do Toward Reduction of Armament?
Discussion.

Mrs. J. B. Young of Worthington is Chairman of Local Arrangements.

On Friday, November 18th, the First District Conference will be held in Evansville. Mrs. Edward Kiefner, district chairman, with Mrs. Fred Lauenstein, state director, Mrs. E. A. Torrance, state chairman of American Citizenship Committee, and Mrs. Geo. W. Baker, president of the Evansville League, constitute the general committee in charge of the Conference.

The Conference will be held at the Hotel McCurdy beginning at 10 A. M. The morning program will include:

Morning Session:

How to Organize for Membership Drives.
Mrs. Bessie O'Neal Lee of Hazleton

How to Emphasize the Non-Partisan Character of the League.
Mrs. Roscoe Hay, Boonville

How Leagues May Find Local Work that Appeals. Mrs. Mary S. Donald, New Harmony

How Leagues Can Live Through Political Criticism. Mrs. Luther Benson, Princeton

Work of the Newburgh League.
Mrs. Eldora Raliegh

Non-Partisan Attitude of Leaders.
Mrs. Geo. Baker, Evansville

Luncheon at 12:30.

Afternoon Session:

The State League — Mrs. Fred Lauenstein

Americanization — Mrs. E. A. Torrance

The Convention of Federated Clubs.
Mrs. Mary Steele

Reduction of Armament — Mrs. Wm. S. Ehrich

Points of Emphasis. — Mrs. W. J. Torrance
Pres. Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs

The Challenge of Your Community.
Mrs. A. H. Beardsley

Music for the Conference is in charge of Mrs. Amie Morgan Viele and Mrs. Nellie S. Jackson.

At Connersville, on Monday, November 21st, the Conference of the 6th District, of which Mrs. Christian Eby is chairman, will be held. Not all details of the program are fully complete, but representatives of all Leagues in the District are expected to be present. Mrs. Beardsley will be one of the principal speakers and Mr. Claude Bowers of Ft. Wayne will be on the program. The meeting will close with a Thanksgiving Dinner at the hotel at 6:30 P. M. Mrs. Ben Cole and Mrs. Inez Williams are in general charge of local arrangements.

The program of the 12th District Conference, held at Kendallville, October 28th, should be mentioned. The round-table talks embraced the following topics each of which were given by a delegate from the different Leagues of the District: Women in Public Office, the Immigration Problem, Value of the Social Side of the League, Present Outlook for Public School Education, Ideals of Citizenship, The Spirit of Democracy, The Moral Basis of Citizenship, The Changed Status of Women. These short talks were given during the luncheon. In the afternoon Mrs. Beardsley spoke on Limitation of Armaments, Mrs. Carlisle of South Bend spoke on Organization and Membership, Miss Clara Gilbert on How the Legislature Works, and Mrs. McCulloch of Fort Wayne on Finance.

The Conference for the 13th District will be held in South Bend on Monday, December 5th. During the same week the 10th District Conference will be held at Renssalaer and the last week of this month the Conference for the 9th District will be held at Frankfort and a district chairman elected. Mrs. H. C. Sheridan of Frankfort, who has been an ardent worker through all the years of struggle for suffrage in Indiana has been asked to act with Mrs. Paul Meifeld, President of the Frankfort League, in planning and arranging for the Conference.

THE DECEMBER PROGRAM

The outline of the program for December, prepared by Mrs. Edward Costigan, national chairman of the committee on Food Supply and Demand, and Mrs. Walter Greenough, state program chairman, is given below. The subject of Food Supply and Demand is so broad in its scope that the program is necessarily long. But it is vital that the League of Women Voters grasp the problem in its entirety, so that while only one or two of the suggested topics can be covered on one afternoon's program, every phase of the subject should be mentioned. The program follows:

December.

1. Business Session.
2. Report of the Committee on Local Affairs.
3. Study of the Department of Food Supply and Demand.....Mrs. Edward Costigan, Washington, D. C., Chairman.

GENERAL SUBJECT—THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

I. CAUSES OF HIGH FOOD PRICES.

A. Wasteful and Unorganized Methods in the Distribution of Food.

Herbert Hoover says: "The margins between our farmers and the wholesalers . . . is the highest in any civilized country; fully 25 percent higher than in most European countries."

Senator Arthur Capper says: "Tons of food held by profiteers until unfit to eat are condemned and destroyed by government agencies."

References—

1. Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Wholesale Marketing of Food, June 30, 1919.
2. Letter of Federal Trade Commission to President Harding, April 18, 1921, including quotations from President Harding's letter. (Secure the above mentioned report and letter from Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.)
3. The High Cost of Living—Frederick C. Howe, (Published by Scribners', New York, 1917).
4. Speech of Hon. Arthur Capper, of Kansas, in the Senate of the United States, April 24, 1920. (Address: Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.)
5. Message of President Wilson to Congress, August 8, 1919.

B. Control of Markets by Large Food Organizations.

The five large packers practically control the food supply of the nation, and dictate prices paid to producers at one end and cost to consumers at the other. They have had a dominating control over stockyards, and refrigerator cars.

References—

1. Bulletin of The Committee on Food Supply and Demand of the National League of Women Voters, January, 1921.
2. Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Meat-Packing Industry (especially Volume I, which contains a brief summary of the report).
3. Report of Federal Trade Commission on Private Car Lines, June 27, 1919.

II. SUGGESTED REMEDIES

A. Regulatory Laws:

a) Federal regulation of the meat packing industry.
b) Acquisition of the stockyards by the railroads.
c) Laws to prevent improper hoarding, deterioration and waste of food.
d) Laws limiting the time during which goods may be kept in cold storage and requiring the prices of goods placed in storage to be marked upon them.

References—

1. Report of the Federal Trade Commission on the Meat Packing Industry.
2. Hearings on Bills to regulate the Meat-Packing Industry, before the Agriculture Committee of the Senate in the 65th Congress and the Agriculture Committee of the House in the 66th and 67th Congress.
3. Hearings on Cold Storage before the House Committee on Agriculture, 67th Congress. (For Congressional Hearings, send to your Congressman.)

B. Public Markets, Slaughter Houses, Milk Depots, and other Terminal Facilities.

Producer must be assured of markets where their foods may be received and stored at minimum cost until they can be disposed of.

References—

1. Wholesale Marketing of Food, Federal Trade Commission, June, 1919—Washington, D. C.
2. Retail Public Markets, C. V. Branch, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
3. Proposed Market Program for the City of New York, Jonathan C. Day, Division of Foods and Markets, New York City.
4. City Markets—Frank T. Stockton, Bulletin of the Extension Division, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.
5. A Bee-Line between Farm and Kitchen—Ruby Green Smith, Ph. D. The Woman Citizen, July 30, 1921.

C. Co-operative Associations of Producers and Consumers.

Co-operation has been called the "Magna Charta of a new economic world." It is more than a remedy against unfair manipulation and profiteering; it is a constructive, non-political, economic movement. It is "enlightened common-sense."

References—

1. Co-operation, The Hope of the Consumer. Emerson P. Harris, McMillan Co., New York.
2. Consumers' Co-operation — Albert Sonnichsen—Co-operative League of America.
3. Publications of the Co-operative League of America, 2 West 13th St., New York City.

III. SUGGESTIONS FOR COMMITTEE WORK

Appoint a Committee to investigate and report on State laws:

1. To prevent profiteering.
2. To prevent waste or destruction of foodstuffs.
3. To regulate time foodstuffs may be kept in cold storage.
4. To compel municipalities to furnish adequate market facilities.
5. To legalize and encourage legitimate co-operative associations.
6. To establish an efficient Bureau of Markets.

Committee on Food Supply and Demand. SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAM

Topics—

A. Federal Aid for Home Economics.
B. Home Demonstration Work in Rural Communities.

References—

1. Bulletin of the Committee on Food Supply and Demand of the League of Women Voters, January, 1921.
2. Hearing before the Committee on Education, House of Representatives, 66th Congress, on House Bill 12078. (For Hearings write to your congressman.)
3. Bulletin No. 28—Home Economics Education.
4. Bulletin No. 37—Survey of the Needs in the field of Vocational Home Economics Education.
   (For the two foregoing bulletins write to the Home Economics Division of the Vocational Education Board, Washington, D. C.)
5. The Farm Woman's Problems—Florence E. Ward.
6. Status and Results of Home Demonstration Work, Northern and Western States, 1919—Florence E. Ward.
   (For the two foregoing bulletins write to the States Relation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

NOTE—A 6-reel moving picture film, illustrating the Home Demonstration work in rural homes may be secured from the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Publications, Washington, D. C. Write to Indiana University for bulletins and material for Food Supply and Demand.

STATE NEWS

The League at Osgood held a very interesting meeting November 2nd with several local speakers discussing the Sheppard-Towner Bill.

The Noblesville League held a very successful market on October 29th which netted a goodly profit for the organization.

At Huntington the League took action October 26th recommending that the members work for "women on the police force, the Board of Health and the School Board." The next meeting of the League will be held December 1 when they plan to have an outside speaker.

At the District Conference for the Twelfth District, held at Kendallville, the following resolution was passed and which may be a suggestion to other local leagues for similar action:

Whereas, The National League of Women Voters was the first organization to send a delegation to President Harding urging him to call a world conference to consider the reduction of armaments throughout the world, and

Whereas, An international conference is to be convened in Washington on November 11, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the branch leagues of the Twelfth district of the Indiana League of Women Voters in convention assembled, that it be made known to the President and to the representatives of the United States in this international conference, that all members of the League earnestly desire them to firmly maintain the purpose of the conference, to obtain a reduction of armaments by all the leading nations of the world.

Dr. Ada Schwietzer of the State Health Department spoke to the members of the League at Bluffton, October 19th at which time their Child Welfare program was discussed.

Dr. Edna Hatfield Edmondson of the Extension Department, Indiana University, spoke on the subject of Child-Welfare to the Bloomington League October 26th. Dr. Edmondson is a member of the Child-Welfare Association of Indiana and was also on the Commission appointed by Governor Goodrich to investigate and report on the welfare needs of the children of Indiana.

Mrs. W. W. Gaar, president of the League at Richmond has renewed the activity of the League since her return from Europe recently and through her efforts a most enthusiastic meeting was held October 27th at the Westcott Hotel. The program was in the nature of a memorial for Theodore Roosevelt closing with brief speeches from the two candidates for mayor.

The annual meeting of the Shelbyville League was held at the home of Mrs. Santilly, October 31st. A resume of the year's work and a reception and tea made the occasion a very delightful one.

The Brookville League will hold an open meeting at the court house at 3 P. M. Armistice Day. The special feature of the meeting will be an account of her recent visit to the battle fields of France, by Mrs. John Goodwin.

The Sullivan League will observe Armistice Day with prayer service and will have decorated automobiles in the civic parade. This League on Saturday, November 5th, gave instructions in voting to all new voters at the city hall from 2:30 to 5 P. M. calling it "a school for voters."

At Plymouth, on November 5th, about one hundred and twenty-five women attended the League meeting at the Library at 8 P. M. Mrs. A. J. Littrell of Elkhart, district chairman, Miss Roberta Stahr of the state office, and Mrs. J. C. Boss, all spoke on various phases of League work and conducted an open discussion on "Why Have a League of Women Voters?" The Plymouth League which was very recently organized lacked only thirteen of having one hundred members and in response to an invitation from the president Mrs. Oscar Woodbury, the required number were secured at the close of the meeting.

Miss Emma Dumke, national organizer, spoke at the League meeting at Kokomo on October 27th. Miss Dumke was in Indiana for a few days and aside from attending the Kokomo meeting did some preliminary organization work at Hartford City, where, it is hoped, a league will be completed soon.

The Logansport League had a very successful meeting October 27th, the subject of the evening being "The Municipal Pocketbook." Two of the city candidates discussed this subject.

Mrs. Christian Eby, chairman of the Sixth District, refutes Fort Wayne's claim of having the oldest woman voter as resident. Mrs. Eby cites the fact that Connersville has a woman voter, Mrs. Caroline Heron who is ninety-three years old. Ft. Wayne's oldest woman citizen is "only ninety".

The Newburgh League at its meeting Monday, November 7th, discussed Disarmament and the International Conference.

The Tippecanoe County League made glad the heart of the State Treasurer by sending a check for $125.00, November 4th. This was the proceeds of a rumage sale and market held in LaFayette last week.

At LaFayette, October 26th, the League had a very successful luncheon and meeting in the new Community House which has just been completed recently. Sixty-six were present at the luncheon which is to be held monthly in connection with the business meeting of the League. After the business session Dr. Sears of Purdue spoke on the Limitation of Armaments and he was followed by a short speech from Miss Blanche Merry, state attendance officer.

Anderson, Logansport, Crown Point and Lowell have reported very successful meetings at which the candidates for city officers presented their interpretation of the issues at stake.

Mrs. B. B. White and Mrs. Virginia Acher of Terre Haute were elected Tuesday as members of the city school board. Mrs. White, a state director and formerly district chairman, was leader of the five candidates elected, receiving the greatest number of votes. Both women were successfully nominated at the Primaries through the efforts of the League of Women Voters and their election is credited very largely to the untiring efforts of their friends in the League.

Reports received at headquarters prove that the League in many places was very active in guarding violation of the Citizenship Amendment. In Indianapolis, South Bend, Terre Haute, Ft. Wayne, and other places very valuable and effective work of this nature was performed. Miss Sickler of Indianapolis raised a point there that should receive consideration everywhere, namely, that the alien voter should be protected from embarrassment or ridicule by being informed by the election authorities that he is not entitled to vote and thus prevent the attempt and the subsequent challenging.

The meeting of the Delphi League was held at the home of Mrs. J. P. Wasson, Wednesday, with a program observing Armistice Day and the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill.

The Marion League observed Armistice Day with a meeting held in the Presbyterian Church at 7:30 P. M. Friday. Several local and one out-of-town speakers dealth with the topics in keeping with the thought of the day.

Miss Julia E. Landers of Indianapolis, well known to many League members throughout the state, has resigned her position as a member of the National Democratic Committee and has accepted the position of instructor of visual education in the Indianapolis schools. Miss Landers was engaged in this interesting phase of educational work before entering upon her important political duties and her desire to return to it influenced her resignation.

The Madison League resumed its work for the year with a largely attended meeting at the Commercial Club November 5th. Plans were made for a memorial service in the court house on Armistice Day and the importance of women taking part in local affairs was stressed.

THE WOMAN VOTER

PUBLISHED BY THE INDIANA LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Vol. 1 ELKHART, IND., DEC. 1, 1921 No. 19

VICTORY!

"Victory" is the word with which our National Chairman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park began her letter announcing the passage of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Bill by the House of Representatives with a vote of 279 to 39, and "victory" is the word that flashed into the minds of millions of women throughout the country as they read the newspaper announcements that the Bill had finally passed.

Mrs. Park's letter contains so much of interest to us all expressed in her own inimitable language that the Woman Voter desires to share it with you as follows:

"At last the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported the Bill—the report was unanimously favorable! This, after the Bill has been held by the Committee from the beginning of this session of Congress to Monday, November 14th, was rather amusing.

The Bill, as reported by the Committee had been rewritten "to improve the English", which was avowed by some to be hopelessly bad. This was one of the most potent reasons for the delay. Imagine then our surprise to have a part of the time on the floor of the House taken up by two members of the Committee, one a Yale and one a Harvard graduate, with a discussion as to whether "infancy" or "infant" was the better word to use in a certain section of the Bill.

But rewritten though the Bill is from the enacting clause to the last word—it is still the Maternity Bill and "a rose by any other name doth smell as sweet," as we know even if some others do not. However, in improving the English you will not be surprised to learn, certain changes were made in the provisions of the Bill; some of these were material changes, many were minor and some purely textual and make no difference at all in the working of the Legislation. The material changes were as follows:

1. They have gone back to the original plan proposed in the first bill and created a Federal Board to pass on the plans. The Children's Bureau is still charged with the administration of the Act, and the sum set aside for the use of the Bureau in this work had been raised to 5 percent, which is also as it was in the original Bill.

2. The $10,000 to be given each State annually gratis has been cut, after the first year, to $5,000.

3. A minimum of $5,000 to be matched dollar for dollar is to be given to each State out of the million before it is prorated according to population.

4. A five-year limit has been placed on the operation of the law—after which, unless Congress renews its authorization, it will automatically lapse.

Miss Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, does not feel that any of these changes preclude the possibility of making such a demonstration of the work which can be done to save the lives of mothers and babies now needlessly being lost as will establish it firmly in the states. And, of course, one or two of them are actual improvements over the Senate Bill. We are sending you herewith the vote of the men from your State. Please thank the ones who voted "Yes" and gently reproach the ones who did not. They should know that you regret their inability to see it our way, but in the face of such a victory you can afford to make it quite a mild reproach.

The Bill went on Monday, November 21st, to the Senate which concured in the Amendments. The Sheppard-Towner Bill now becomes the Sheppard-Towner Act. The initiative in the next step in getting this tremendously important piece of work under way rests with you. Until now the initiative has been with your Washington representatives and I am glad to be able to close this stage of progress with a tribute to the support given by the women in the states. As one of the gentlemen of the opposition, who voted for the bill, said "The Bill will be passed because the women want it and have made their wants felt here." Knowing your great interest, I have no fear that the acceptances from all the forty-eight states will be coming in rapidly."

The vote of the Indiana representatives was as follow: voting for the Bill were O. R. Luhring, Evansville; James W. Dunbar, New Albany; John S. Benham of Benham; Everett Sanders, Terre Haute; R. N. Elliott, Connersville; A. H. Vestal, Anderson; F. S. Purnell, Attica; L. W. Fairfield, Angola; A. J. Hickey, LaPorte. There were three who did not vote, namely Oscar E. Bland of Linton, Merrill Moores of Indianapolis, and W. R. Wood of LaFayette. Milton Kraus of Peru cast the only dissenting vote. Mr. Kraus explained that he "not only regarded the principal of the Bill as bad, but an unnecessary measure when the country is demanding economy in Government."

THE AMENDMENT FUND

It will no doubt be of interest to League members to know who has contributed thus far toward the League's expense for the Citizenship Amendment Campaign and the list of contributors to date is as follows:

Samuel M. Ralston	$100.00
A. H. Beardsley	100.00
Studebaker Corporation	500.00
James P. Goodrich	50.00
Warren T. McCray	50.00
J. D. Oliver	25.00
Mrs. Jesse Croan	5.00
Evans Woolen	5.00
S. M. Keltner	1.00
Chas. E. Miller	5.00
Elizabethtown League	3.90
Mrs. Olive B. Lewis	2.50
Monticello League	5.05
Bloomington League	25.00
Peru League	10.00
Evansville League	25.00
Portland League	10.00
Terre Haute	25.00
Crownpoint	10.00
Columbus League	5.00
Mrs. W. S. Greenough	5.70
Roberta Stahr	5.00
Mrs. Ora T. Ross	2.00
Leopold Moses	2.00
Frankfurt League	5.00
Mrs. H. C. Sheridan	2.50
Mrs. Paul Meifeld	2.50

The subscriptions have not yet totalled quite $1000 but it is hoped that other Leagues and other individuals will contribute so that the entire deficit of $2000 may be covered.

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APPROACHING DISTRICT CONFERENCES

Programs for the conferences of the 13th and 10th Districts have been sent out. The Conference of the 13th District will be held in South Bend at the Y. M. C. A. building on Monday, December 5th, at which time and following program will be given.

Address of Welcome.....Mrs. C. A. Carlisle
Response.....Mrs. J. J. Littrell
Roll Call of Leagues, reporting on membership, programs and special work.
Our Affiliations.....Mrs. A. H. Beardsley
12:00 to 1:30 P. M.—Luncheon at Y. M. C. A.
Secretary's Report.....Mrs. W. K. Sherman
Child-Welfare Work.....Mrs. Wilbur Templin
The Need of Well Qualified Health Workers,
Miss Carol L. Martin, Chicago
South Bend's Civic Music.....Mrs. Thad Keller
Music.....Miss Hannah Auer
The League as a Factor in State and National Affairs.....Mrs. Richard Edwards

The South Bend League has several well organized committees at work to make the conference a success in every way.

The Conference for the 10th District will be held at Rensselaer on Friday, December 9th with Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, chairman presiding. The program is to be short and snappy with the idea of discussing League problems only. The tentative program as planned is as follows:

10:00 A.M.—Registration.
10:30 A.M.—Reports of County Chairmen.
Report of Committee on Constitution,
Mrs. Otto G. Fifield, Crown Point
Report of Shaw Memorial Committee—Mrs. Lydia Pixley, Lowell
Report of Treasurer,
Mrs. Maude Middlestadt, Monon
11:30 A.M.—Discussion of League Problems.
12:30 P.M.—Luncheon at "Hoosier Inn."
2:00 P.M.—Address by Mrs. Richard Edwards.
3:00 P.M.—Address by Representative of Federated Clubs.

Mrs. H. C. Sheridan and Mrs. Paul Meifeld of Frankfort are arranging for the Conference of 9th District Leagues to be held in the new Community Building at Frankfort on Saturday, December 10th. The program has not yet been completed but now that the time and place have been decided upon, the plans will be rapidly concluded.

SUGGESTED DISARMAMENT PROGRAM

By
MRS. WALTER S. GREENOUGH

In order that the Leagues may have some material for their Disarmament programs, the following is submitted:

"To you from failing hands we throw
The torch. Be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders Field."

The Work of the Peace Treaty.

Limitation of armaments in Germany. Germany is allowed a military and naval establishment assumed to be sufficient, with her police, to maintain internal order.

Germany is forbidden a military system necessary solely for the purposes of international war.

The limitations are:

1. Army reduced to 100,000.
2. Conscription and universal military training are prohibited.
3. Military and naval airplanes and submarines are prohibited.
4. The navy is to be reduced to a force sufficient only for coast guard.

The twenty-seven nations attending the peace conference signed these agreements. (General Tasker H. Bliss).

The result of this agreement is that Germany, freed of the staggering cost of competitive armaments, can recover her economic stability more readily than the other nations, who must continue to tax their national resources to the utmost for armaments.

The Cost of the Late World War.

10,000,000 soldiers are dead.

30,000,000 civilians, who might be living today, are dead.

$186,000,000,000 is the cost in money.

The Next War.

The use of poison gas in the next war, may wipe out all life in great areas. The Lewisite gas, which was to have been used by Americans in the 1919 campaign, is so deadly that one dozen one-ton bombs could eliminate all life in Berlin.

Airplanes have a range almost unlimited. An airplane can carry many times as much explosive or gas generating materials as the heaviest gun. A way has been found to guide a pilotless airplane to an objective by wireless.

Experiments on bacilli, with a view to spreading virulent epidemic in an enemy's army and civilian population, are under way.

The late war has been a great loss to the race. The next war will be even more fatal. The perfect men are taken by conscription to be soldiers, the unfit are left free to father children. In the last war, women ambulance drivers, munition workers and nurses died by the thousands. In the next war, women may be conscripted, and die by hundreds of thousands, thus leaving all the mentally and physically unfit men and women to bear the children.

(From The Next War, by Will Irwin.)

What Our Nation Spends on War.

Total appropriation for year ending June 30, 1920: $5,686,005,700 was spent in the following proportions.

1% Public Welfare.
3% Public Works.
3.2% Administration of the Government.
92.8% Present Armament and past wars.

Past wars, including care of soldiers, pensions, railroad deficit, shipping board, interest on the public debt, etc,, 67.8%.

Will Limitation of Armaments Work?

Peace on the Great Lakes between Canada and the United States has been maintained for over one hundred years by the following agreement: Excerpt from the first annual message of President James Monroe:

"by which it is provided that neither party shall keep in service on Lake Champlain more than one

vessel, on Lake Ontario more than one, on Lake Erie and the upper lakes more than two, to be armed each with one cannon only and that all the other vessels of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled."—(Quoted from a speech made by Mrs. Richard Edwards.)

The Situation at the Present Time.

Upon the invitation of the United States, a limitation of world armaments conference is meeting in Washington at the present time. The American proposals presented by Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, are in brief:

1. Naval Holiday for ten years.
2. Abandonment of all capital ship building programs, either actual or projected.
3. Further reduction by scrapping some of the older vessels. (Under this agreement, the total number of ships to be scrapped by the United States are 30, with a tonnage aggregating 845,740; the total number of ships to be scrapped by Great Britain are 19, aggregating 583,375 tons; the total number to be scrapped by Japan are 10, aggregating 448,928 tons.)
4. Regard is given to the existing naval strength of the conferring powers.
5. The use of capital ship tonnage is the measurement of strength for navies, and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatant craft is prescribed.

(See public press, November 14, 1921, for complete text of American Limitation Proposals.)

HERE AND THERE

Miss Marion Parkhurst of New York is Congressional Secretary for the National League of Women Voters and has been in Washington since September, assisting Mrs. Park in the work on the Maternity Bill.

Plans are being perfected as rapidly as possible for the Pan-American Conference in connection with the National League Convention in Baltimore next April. Mrs. Catt has consented to arrange the program and preside over the Conference on the Political Status of Women.

Mrs. Park says, "it would not be possible to write from Washington at this time and make no mention of the biggest thing going on in the world—the International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments. All is enthusiasm over Secretary Hughes' definite program for scrapping a number of battleships and declaring a naval holiday. That is a magnificent beginning, but we will hope for more. This Thanksgiving season comes to us with so many things to be thankful for and none of them greater than the hope which this Conference is giving to the world, that the dead, typified by the Unknown Soldier, buried here on Armistice Day, shall not have died in vain."

One of the most interesting persons brought to the United States by an intense interest in the International Conference is Madam Kaji Yajima of Japan, a most remarkable woman past ninety years old. Madam Yajima organized in her country and was president of the Japan W. C. T. U. for over forty years and has for some time past been its honorary president having retired from its active demands. Although she has several times visited America, she does not speak English. As a young girl in a Presbyterian Mission she became an adherent of the Christian faith, and throughout her life has worked for educational advantages for girls and women. She has devoted her life to an effort to secure for Japanese girls what she lacked in the way of education.

She has had untold influence and realizing the great burdens that would be lifted from her people if International Peace could be assured she made up her mind to come to Washington and bring to the President an expression of the desire of Japanese women for peace. Within two weeks of her starting to Washington 10,000 names of women were secured and on her arrival in New York hundreds of others awaited her. The names were attached to a petition, "We most earnestly desire that the coming Conference in Washington shall prove to be the means of promoting World Peace," and the list of names measured more than 300 feet.

In confident faith that this trip in behalf of the women of her country was the right thing to do, Madam Yajima came at her own expense using most unselfishly funds provided by her former pupils to care for her "in her old age". She is active and sure in her movements, speaks in a strong clear voice and seems untouched either in spirit or body by her age.

LEAGUE LITERATURE AVAILABLE

The National Publicity Department has some very valuable and interesting League literature now available from the office of Mrs. R. E. Edwards, No. 25 Traction Building, Peru, Indiana. A few leaflets are free and a complete sample set may be had for fifty cents.

Write to the Peru office for the complete list of publications if you do not care for the complete sample set. Leagues desiring to publish any special articles regarding the nature and purpose of the organization will find some of these leaflets very effective. Cuts of the National Chairman, Mrs. Maud Wood Park may be had from the Peru office and are loaned for the cost of postage only.

Slides, which can be used in a stereoptican or in any picture machine showing the arguments for Limitation of Armament, may be had on request and at the cost of postage only.

PREPARING FOR CITIZENSHIP

This is the third in the series of citizenship lessons published in the Woman Voter and in view of the importance of enforcement of the School Attendance Law the questions for this lesson have been arranged on the general topic of "Education".

1—How many children of school age reside within your school district (town or city)? How many are enrolled in the schools?

2—How many members comprise your Board of Education or School Trustees? Name them.

3—How are members of the School Board chosen? How long do they serve? Are women elligible to serve on such Boards?

4—What amount of school funds is derived from local taxation? What is the rate of local tax for school purposes?

5—Is there a law in Indiana compelling children under certain age to attend school? During what ages is such attendance required? And for how long each year?

6—What is the penalty for violation of School Attendance Law? Who enforces the compulsory school attendance law?

7—Secure from the Legislative Reference Library, State House, Indianapolis a copy of the School Attendance Child-Labor Law, passed 1921, and study its requirements.

8—What obligations do pupils owe to their school? Are they under any obligation to the community which provides them with a free education?

9—Is there County supervision of schools? How is the County Superintendent chosen? How long does he serve?

10—What phases of public school requirements are not covered by our local schools?

11—What are the outstanding needs of your community in public education and how can you help to meet them?

STATE NEWS

The League at Plymouth at the meeting Nov. 18 elected Mrs. E. C. Martindale, Miss Ida Galbreath, Mrs. A. M. Cleveland, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Kate Underwood, Mrs. Lenore O'Keefe as directors, and Mrs. W. S. Drummond, secretary, and Mrs. G. F. Hitchcock treasurer. These directors and officers were not chosen when the League was organized some weeks ago. The Plymouth League now has more than 100 members.

Mrs. J. P. Wason of Delphi, who has been identified with League activities for several years visited the State office at Elkhart last Friday. Mrs. Wason served two years as chairman of the Ninth District.

The League at Jasper numbering 50 members held an open meeting at the opera house, November 18th. A very interesting program was given consisting of a number of musical selections and two addresses, one on Child-Welfare and the other on the Fess Home Economics Bill. At the close of the meeting a reception was held and refreshments served. It was carried out as a jubilee reception for the members secured in the recent drive.

The Wabash Township Tippecanoe County League met at West LaFayette November 16th and elected the following officers to serve for one year: Mrs. W. S. Crum, chairman; Mrs. E. O. Price, vice-chairman; Mrs. Hugh E. Sammons, treasurer, Mrs. J. F. Cason, secretary. All the officers are residents of West LaFayette. Mrs. A. T. Stuart of LaFayette is the chairman for Tippecanoe County.

The Anderson League is raising money to pay its quota of the State budget by an advertising campaign for a "canned milk" company. They are expecting to net a tidy sum from the project.

Mrs. E. A. Gould of Peru, State Chairman of Organization, will speak for Indiana on the Progress of League Organization at the Regional Conference to be held in Chicago November 29th and 30th. Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, state president, will report Indiana's legislative achievements.

At Bluffton, November 18th, the League of Women Voters and the Federation of Women's Clubs served supper and had a joint meeting in the Presbyterian church. Dr. Carrie Banning of Fort Wayne gave an address on Social Hygiene.

The Ft. Wayne League gave a dinner at the Chamber of Commerce Saturday, November 19th, in honor of Mrs. E. E. Dinklage, the newly elected member of the City Council. Speeches were made by Mrs. Chester Lane, Mrs. Olaf Guldlin, Miss Mary Colb and Dr. Carrie Banning. Mrs. Dinklage is one of two women candidates supported by the League and was the only woman elected on the ticket.

At Winamac, Monday, the regular monthly meeting of the League was held, Mrs. E. C. Gorrell gave an instructive resume of the history of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Bill followed by an open forum on "Local Needs".

Mrs. Isaac Born of Indianapolis, League Chairman for the Seventh District, spoke at the Disarmament meeting of the Marion League on Armistice night. The meeting was held at the Presbyterian Church and a musical program given by Miss Ada Wright, city chairman of the Marion League, and Professor P. M. Paulden. The speakers other than Mrs. Born were Hon. Gus Condo, Commander J. F. Rohr, Miss Alice Goldthwaite and Miss Winnie Butler.

The Stroh League served dinner at the Perkins-Murray Stock Sale at the Braemore Stock Farms on November 23, and the profits are to be applied on the League's undertaking to promote town improvements. Mrs. Maude Perkins Murray, whose home is the Braemore Farm, is a member of the Stroh League and chairman of the Twelfth District.

The regular meeting of the Columbus League was held last Wednesday in the Council Chamber with the program in charge of Mrs. Laura Fix and Mrs. Ed. Romine.

The Waterloo Township League of Women Voters held a meeting at the home of Mrs. A. H. Henry last Tuesday and organized a hospital unit.

STATE NEWS

The Indianapolis League is arranging for a mass meeting and an Armament program in the near future which will at the same time take on the nature of a Conference for the Seventh District. Indianapolis is the only League in the Seventh District and by such a meeting Mrs. Isaac Born, district chairman, and Miss Alma Sickler, local president, hope to interest many women voters throughout Marion County.

The Committee on Arrangements are: Mrs. Isaac Born, Miss Alma Sickler, Mrs. Geo. Finfrock and Mrs. John Downing Johnson. Among other League activities Miss Sara Lauter and Miss Sickler are to investigate "first paper voters" who are registered and have their names removed from the registration list. A petition is being circulated by the League opposing the removal of J. H. Lowry as Superintendent of Parks and Walter Jarvis as Recreation Commissioner.

At the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, November 18th, Miss Mary Nash Hatfield of the Housing Committee of Indiana University gave a very interesting talk on housing questions.

The first meeting of the Kendallville League for this year was held at the City Building, Monday, November 21st. Mrs. Homer McCray, president who had been away for two months is again pushing activities. Miss Clara Gilbert gave an address on the International Conference.

The League at Richmond has announced Citizenship classes to be held in connection with the city night schools. The plan is to have a series of lectures delivered by the most expert speakers that can be secured. The class starts November 28th and will meet weekly on Monday nights.

The 6th District Conference held at Connersville, November 21st, was attended by more than 150 men and women. The meeting was held at the Country Club and an elaborate banquet served at 6:30 P. M. Mrs. Christian Eby, district chairman, presided at both the afternoon and evening sessions. In the afternoon reports on various phases of League work were made by the presidents of the Sixth District Leagues, comprising Brookville, Liberty, Milton, Centerville, Greenfield, Shelbyville, Hagerstown, Newcastle and Connersville.

Following the banquet the evening's program was presented.

Invocation.....Rev. J. W. McFall

Music.....Rowena Rosendale Fruth

American Citizenship.....Mrs. W. W. Gaar, Richmond

Reduction of Armament,
Mrs. Elizabeth Claypool Earl, Muncie

Music.....Mrs. R. S. Dodds, Dayton, Ohio

The Disarmament Conference and the People Who Pay,
Claude G. Bowers, Ft. Wayne

The Modern Woman and Her Community,
Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, Elkhart

The regular monthly meeting of the Laporte League was held at the Bay Tree Inn November 22nd. The Board of Directors met at the supper hour preceding the evening meeting. The subject Social Hygiene was ably handled by Dr. Grace Line Homann. The meeting closed with an open discussion on the Value of Public Clinics.

Terre Haute is competing with Connersville and Fort Wayne in claiming the oldest woman voter. Terre Haute League has a member who voted at all the elections since women were granted the privilege, Mrs. Mary E. Law, 93 years of age. She was born in Terre Haute and though after her marriage lived elsewhere for a number of years she returned to her home city many years ago. She is intensely interested in politics and in all public questions.

THE WOMAN VOTER

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THREE ENTHUSIASTIC CONFERENCES

Three very helpful and enthusiastic conferences have been held since the December 1st issue of the Woman Voter. At South Bend, December 5th, about 150 gathered for the conference of the Thirteenth District Leagues. Mrs. J. J. Littrell, District Chairman of Elkhart and Mrs. C. A. Carlisle, President of the South Bend League, presided. Representatives were present from Culver, Elkhart, Laporte, Michigan City, Mishawaka, Plymouth, South Bend and St. Joseph County and made interesting reports as to the work accomplished by their Leagues. Mrs. Beardsley gave an excellent address on the subject of "Our Affiliations" demonstrating the value of having other organizations to co-operate when local, State and National projects were either inaugurated or supported by the League of Women Voters. Mrs. James W. Morrison of Chicago gave the chief address of the afternoon supplying Mrs. Richard Edwards' place on the program. Her subject was The League as a Factor in State and National Affairs. Other speakers were Mrs. Wilbur Templin of Elkhart, Miss Carol Martin of Chicago and Mrs. Thad Keller of South Bend.

On Friday, December 9th, the Conference of Tenth District Leagues was held at Rensselaer with Mrs. Ora T. Ross, district chairman, presiding. Six of the eight counties of the District were represented. The morning session was given to reports of County Chairmen and discussion of League problems such as finance, political criticisms, attendance at meetings, the social side of the League and the local affairs committee. In the afternoon Miss Liba Peshakova, national League organizer, was the principal speaker substituting for Mrs. Edwards and explaining the League as a factor in all civic affairs. Short addresses were made by Mrs. Frank Howard of Remington and Mrs. A. H. Hopkins of Rensselaer. Miss Etelka Rockenbach of the National Office of Peru was present and demonstrated the use and value of League literature which is now available. The gathering is reported as a success in every way, the weather was perfect, attendance splendid and the interest and enthusiasm most encouraging.

On Saturday, December 10th, the Ninth District Conference was held in Frankfort and was a most helpful and enjoyable occasion. There has been no chairman in the Ninth District and Mrs. H. C. Sheridan at the request of the State Board acted as Chairman in arranging for this Conference and the election of a chairman. This District comprises eight counties with Leagues organized in six of them all of which were newly organized this last summer, so that Frankfort in undertaking this convention felt they needed the support of all the others in making it a success. Most of the Leagues were represented and the delegates took part in a discussion of programs, membership, local affairs and finances. During the business session Mrs. John Raush of Frankfort was elected as Chairman for the District. Mrs. Raush is actively interested in all matters pertaining to civic welfare and was the unanimous choice of the Conference. Mrs. Beardsley, in an address, entitled "Our Next Step", outlined the many phases of work in which the League can have a vital part. Mr. Dan Sims of LaFayette gave a very excellent speech on Disarmament. The Conference has done much to bind together the Leagues of the District and it is expected under Mrs. Rausch's able leadership that all counties in the district will soon have some form of League organization.

READ THE MAGAZINES

It is not difficult to obtain material for any Disarmament program or discussion if the current magazines are available either in the home or the library, as the standard publications are teeming with articles from the most authentic writers of the day. Articles on subjects of special interest to women are listed for your convenience.

The November Good-Housekeeping has an editorial on the new head of the Children's Bureau and a merited tribute to Miss Julia Lathrope. "When Women Will" is an interesting story of what may be accomplished in remote districts when women will to do it.

The December Good-Housekeeping has one of the best articles of the month "Weighing Armaments in God's Scales," an effective comparison of the cost of armaments against homes, schools and life's necessities. The "Letters from a Senator's Wife", published each month, give a woman's viewpoint and many sidelights on the events happening in Washington.

The Review of Reviews is printing an Educational Section and the December number contains an amazing report of the school survey made by the New York League of Women Voters. The article is headed "Truth About Rural Schools in New York State." There are also several articles dealing with the Washington Conference in the December number. The Review of Reviews has issued the first of what is to be a series of booklets entitled "Your Government and Civics." A single copy will be furnished free on request to the publishers and may be obtained for distribution at the rate of $2.00 per hundred.

The November and December Deliniators have especially fine articles on Child-Welfare entitled "Measuring the Child's Mind"; "Is Your Child Too Bright For His Age" and "Keep Your Children From Nerves."

The Woman's Home Companion always contains unusually good material on civic topics. There is also Mrs. Richardson's article telling what the League of Women Voters is doing in various states in political education and the questionnaire on the Legal Status of Women. Read also "What Happened to the Parker Children" in the December number.

"Hanging Around the Political Garage" in the November Pictorial Review and in the same number "Western Club Women Have a Way of Their Own." This tells how a small club in Nevada put an orphan's asylum out of business over night—each member adopted a child. In the December Pictorial read "The Hope of the World."

The Capitol Eye, The Survey and The New Republic all have able editorials discussing the passage of the Sheppard-Towner Bill.

THE JANUARY PROGRAM

By Mrs. W. S. Greenough.

The outline of the suggested program for January takes up the study of the Department of Uniform Laws Concerning Women. The National Chairman, Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, has prepared an interesting questionnaire on Woman's Legal Status. Copies of this questionnaire will be mailed from the State office to all Leagues as it is impossible to print it in full in the Woman Voter.

It is suggested that the Program Committee ask your ablest lawyer to address your meeting on this subject and give him a copy of the questionnaire, so that he may know upon what to base his talk. It is suggested that in Indiana perhaps the first eight questions will be the only ones necessary to consider. The suggested program is as follows:

1. Business.
2. Report of Local Affairs Committee.
3. Legal Status of Women in Indiana.

References on the above are: The questionnaire referred to, an article on Jury Women in Woman Citizen of October 20, 1920, Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Indiana State Constitution.

The subject suggested for the open forum for January is, What Is the Government Doing for Disabled Soldiers?

HOW TO HELP

The Board of Directors of the National League of Women Voters strongly recommend that as Leagues and as individuals we should keep the purpose of the International Conference before the public.

Miss Hauser, national chairman, recommends that resolutions and letters be sent commending the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for the abolition of poisonous gases in warfare. This is a development of the past few days and the American people will no doubt heartily approve, but the delegates at Washington must know that they approve.

Besides writing to the President and Secretary Hughes it is suggested to write to the four women on the Advisory Committee or to Secretary Hoover and Colonel William B. Townsend who are also members of the committee.

Give hearty support to the President's suggestion for continuing such Conferences as there must be some machinery provided for the execution of the international agreements or they will fail of their purpose.

TID BITS OF NEWS

Mrs. Edith Schroeder, recently elected city treasurer in Hammond, has resigned because the city council has refused to pay a salary of more than $600 per year. Mrs. Scchroeder understood while making the race for the position that the salary would be $1200. Thus far no one has been found to accept the position at the salary offered.

Lewis Shank, Mayor-elect of Indianapolis as one of the first items of economy to be undertaken upon his assuming office is to make a "material reduction in the number of women on the police force." The mayor-elect views the women's police department as a good thing that has been over-done. There are twenty-three women now on the force, and the department claims that there is as much need of their services now as at any pre vious time, while Mr. Shank takes the position that the closing of saloons and wine rooms should have reduced the problem of looking after women and girls. There are many who think economy could be first undertaken elsewhere.

The Cosmopolitan magazine has appointed Miss Ida Verdon as managing editor, the first position of its kind to be offered to a woman. Miss Verdon was first employed by the publishers as a stenographer, then as private secretary and now managing editor.

That women are taking the voting privilege seriously is evidenced by the following incident given much publicity by New York papers. A wealthy society woman had invited guests for a luncheon in her out-of-town home on the Hudson for November 8th, having set the time before realizing that it was election day. She was deeply interested in the result of the election in her "borough" in the city and having made all arrangements for the comfort of her guests, left before their arrival to make the fivehour trip into the city to vote. Her party was all over by the time she could return home, but she explained that she felt it her civic duty to do as she had done. Her action was a rebuke to some of those who were her guests and not so conscientious relative to their public duty.

IN OTHER STATES

We are requested by the publicity chairman of the National League of Women Voters to correct a statement made first by that department and repeated by us in the Woman Voter viz.: The Pan-American Conference, to be held in connection with the National Convention of the League of Women Voters is the SECOND such Conference to be held in this country and not the first, as has been stated. The first Pan-American Conference of any kind was held in Washington in 1916 and the Conference of Women was auxiliary to the main Scientific Congress, but it is an error to state that this would be the first.

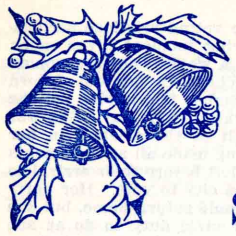
Miss Hauser reports the appointment of the following chairmen for State Committees on Reduction of Armament, Mrs. Lewis Rose, Hartford, Conn., Mrs. Henry Ridgley, Dover, Del., Mrs. Ora K. Sabin, Boseman, Mont.

The states whose governors issued Armistice Day proclamations at the request of the League's Disarmament Committee were, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

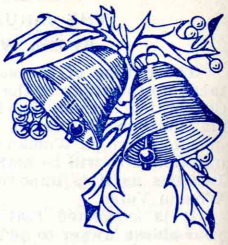
The Missouri League secured 57,000 signatures to the Disarmament petition and sent it by special messenger to President Harding. Virginia League on "Signature Day" secured 12,000 names; Massachusetts and Wisconsin each secured close to 100,000 and Minnesota nearly that many. These individual states each secured almost as many names as were secured in forty-eight states by another large National organization of women. Miss Hauser asks "Aren't you proud of an organization which can record such an accomplishment?"

The Boston League of Women Voters, 552 Little Bldg., Boston, offers for sale an engraved Christmas card with an effective statement regarding "Re-Armament". The price is 10 cents each. Send orders direct.

The meeting of the National Board of Directors was held in Chicago November 27th in conjunction with the Illinois State Convention and the Fourth Regional Conference and by each of these bodies a resolution was passed and a telegram sent to President Harding worded as follows: "The officers and directors of the National League of Women Voters at their first meeting since the momentous happenings of November 11 and 12, wish to thank you personally and on behalf of the League membership from each state in the union for placing women on the Advisory Committee. We thoroughly endorse Secretary Hughes' courageous and definite program and will do our utmost to support it by all means at our command. While we recognize it as a necessary and exceedingly important first step we are particularly grateful to you for reminding the world in your address at the opening of the Conference, that our goal is the substitution of law for force in the settlement of International disputes and that all thoughtful persons wish to see war outlawed."



Merry Christmas



STATE NEWS

Professor U. G. Weatherly of Indiana University spoke to the Bloomington League December 7th on the subject of Legislation and Public Opinion. Mrs. John Phillips gave a review of the Disarmament Conference to date, and plans were made for a League Christmas Party for Charity.

The regular monthly meeting of the Newburgh League was held Nov. 21, the program included talks on "Motherhood"; The Revised Tax Laws, and Japan's Point of View on Limitation of Armament.

Mrs. W. W. Gaar of Richmond attended the Regional Conference last week and returned home to direct a membership campaign for the Richmond League which was inaugurated Monday of this week.

Nearly 300 enthusiastic men and women attended the "Victory Dinner" November 25th, given by the League of Women Voters of Terre Haute in honor of the two women, Mrs. B. B. White and Mrs. Rudolph Acher, elected members of the School Board in the recent election. The newly elected mayor, Mr. Ora Davis, was also a guest of honor. Both Mrs. White and Mrs. Acher attribute their election to the women's organizations, the League of Women Voters, The Council of Jewish Women and the Department Club, all of which worked untiringly throughout the campaign.

The Valparaiso League at the regular meeting, November 23rd, discussed the Social Hygiene program of the National and State organizations. The Local Affairs Chairman had secured Mr. E. L. Loomis to speak on the subject of the Water Company. Mr. Loomis has been with the Water Company from its earliest existence and explained all of its facilities and its working methods.

At a recent meeting of the Ft. Wayne League Miss Flora Wilbur was appointed head of a Committee to investigate city jail conditions. The Local Affairs Committee recommended this action and further suggested that police headquarters, soft drink parlors and pool rooms be investigated.

Mrs. C. C. Warrington of Ft. Wayne, State Probation Officer addressed the South Bend League at its regular meeting on November 22nd. Mrs. Warrington urged the League to secure probation officers for South Bend and St. Joseph County. According to the State Law there should be four fulltime officers and the city of South Bend should have in addition a Court Matron. Mrs. Warrington also suggested that a Board of Children's Guardians be apppointed to have charge of boys up to 16 years of age and girls to 18.

The Delphi League is conducting the sale of Christmas Seals for that city this year and is meeting with much success.

The regular monthly Board meeting and picnic supper of the Peru League of Women Voters was held at the National League headquarters in Peru on November 28th. Mrs. Leroy Arnold, Local Attendance Officer, was the principal speaker and asked for the Leagues' assistance in providing clothing for needy children. This request was immediately granted by the members present. Plans were made for a Christmas Bazaar and Tea, to be held December 14th.

Miss Clara Gilbert of Kendallville spoke to the League of Women Voters at Ft. Wayne, November 28th on International Peace and Disarmament.

The League of Women Voters of LaGrange held an interesting meeting December 7th and considered various phases of Social Hygiene.

The Huntington League held its regular monthly meeting at the Commercial Club on December 1st. Mrs. Warrington of Ft. Wayne spoke on Juvenile Probation and a discussion on local civic matters followed.

Mrs. A. M. Parker, Mrs. G. R. Douglas, Mrs. S, Smith, Mrs. L. H. Trott and Mrs. Lewis E. Myers of Valparaiso attended the Regional Conference in Chicago, November 30th.

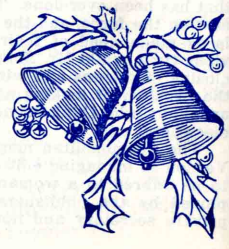
The regular meeting of the Aurora League was held at the Library Monday, Nov. 28th. Mrs. H. R. McMullen read an interesting paper on the Commission Form of City Government. The Local Affairs Committee conducted a round-table discussion based on the lessons in Citizenship sent out by the state office. The lesson considered at this time was on the Duties, Salaries and Responsibilities of City Officers.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Gibson County Leagues was held in Princeton November 12th, Mrs. Bessie O'Neal Lee of Hazelton, county chairman, presiding. Presidents of the Leagues led in discussion of questions of vital interest. The County League sent a telegram to the American delegates to the Peace Conference urging that a straight-forward, unafraid stand be maintained by them in the Conference and requesting open sessions. It was voted to send a letter of appreciation to Congressman Luhring of the First District for his support of the Sheppard-Towner Bill. Gibson County has five active Leagues and is working toward the goal of a League in each of the ten townships. The next meeting will be held in Princeton in February.

Mrs. C. C. Warrington spoke at the regular monthly meeting and luncheon of the Tippecanoe League at LaFayette December 7th.

Mrs. H. C. Sheridan of Frankfort attended the Regional Conference in Chicago and was the only woman from the Ninth District present.

The Anti-Tuberculosis Association of Indiana asks your co-operation in purchase of Christmas Seals and The Woman Voter gladly passes the word along in the hope you will not forget.



Happy New Year